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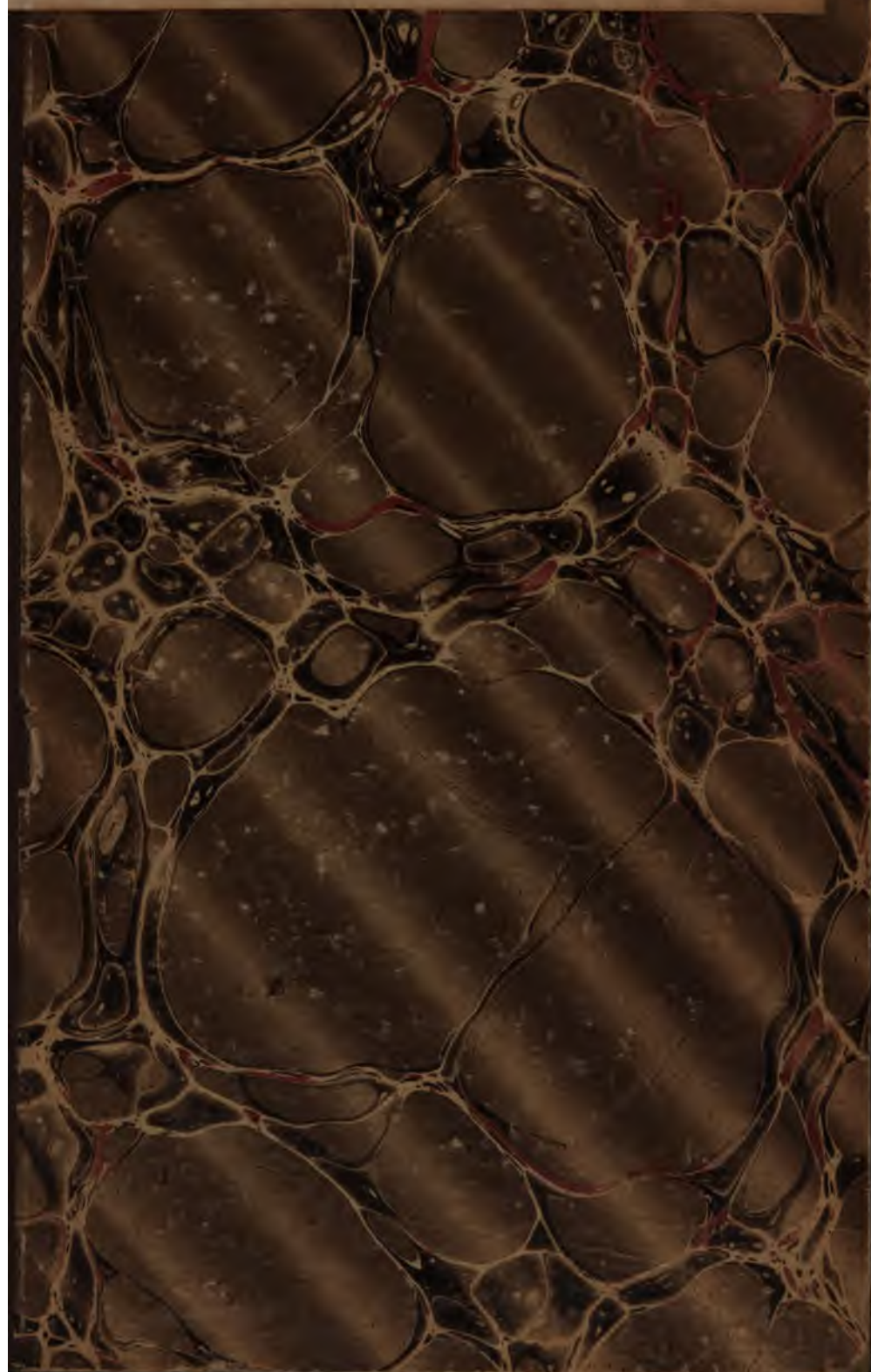
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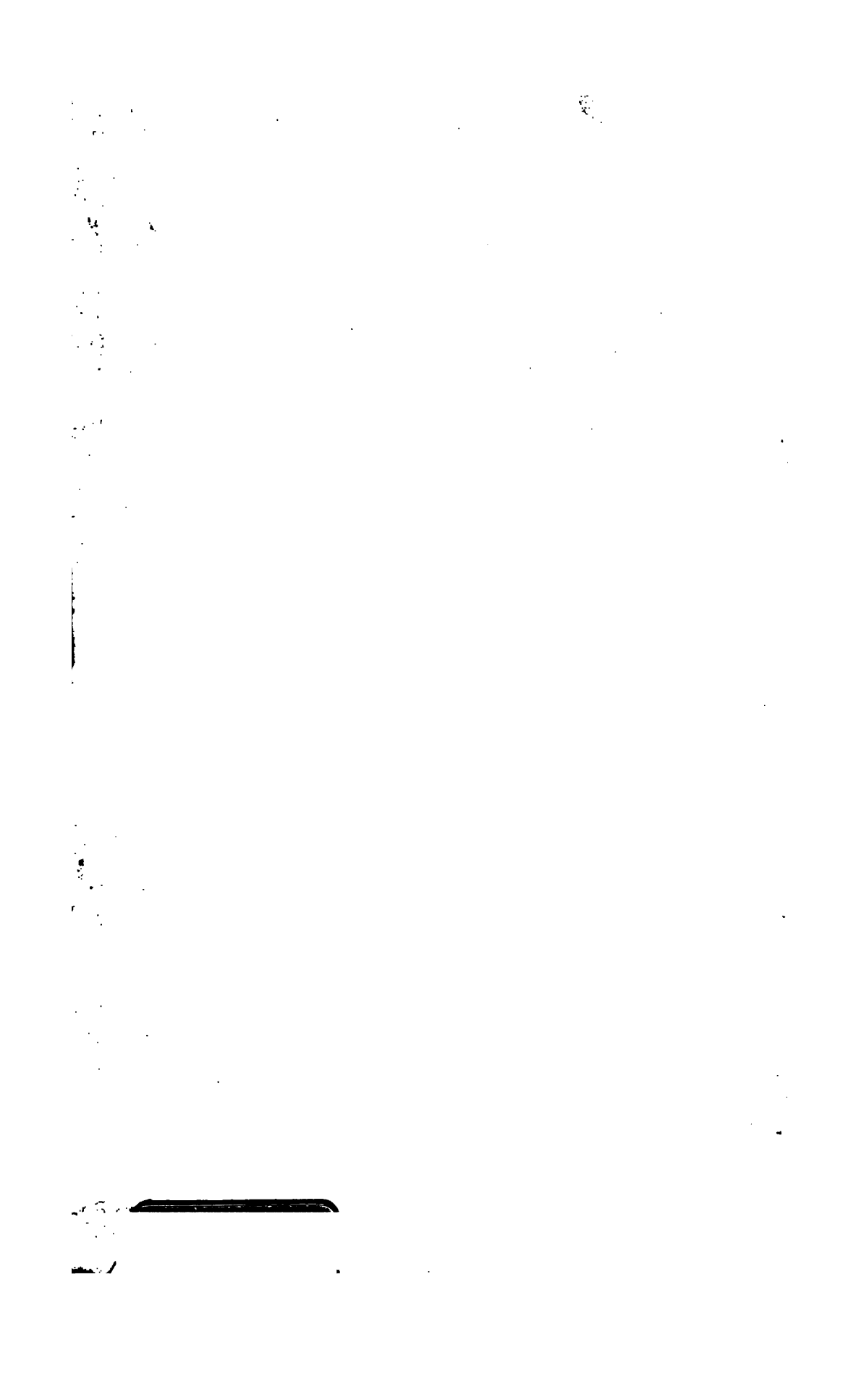
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New York (State) - Superintendent of common
schools.

Annual report. 1847.





1847 - Seth T. Davis

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Made to the Legislature January 13, 1847.

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IN ASSEMBLY,

Jan. 13, 1847.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }
Department of Common Schools. }
Albany, January, 12, 1847.

Hon. Wm. C. HASBROUCK,

Speaker of the Assembly.

SIR—I herewith transmit the annual report, required by law, of the Superintendent of Common Schools, together with the special reports of the county superintendents of common schools, which have been forwarded to this office pursuant to law and the instructions of the Department.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. S. BENTON.



REPORT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. }

Albany, January 5, 1847.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Superintendent of Common Schools, in compliance with the requisitions of the First Section of Article 1, Title 2, of Chapter 15, Part 1, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the common schools of this State, respectfully submits the following

ANNUAL REPORT,

which embraces the various subjects required to be laid before the Legislature.

I. THE CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Abstracts A, B, C, and D, herewith submitted, have been compiled from the official reports of the county superintendents of common schools, made in conformity to law and the regulations of the Department. Abstract A. comprises all the information and statistical facts reported by the trustees of school districts, and condensed by the town superintendents of common schools, in their reports filed in the offices of the county clerks of their respective counties, for the use of the county superintendents, from which the reports of these officers are made out and transmitted to this department. In addition to the information thus obtained, the town superintendents give the amount of the public money received by them from all sources during the year ending on the date of their reports, the manner in which the same has been apportioned for the current year, and the amount of local funds, if any, received by them respectively during the same period. That portion of the abstract comprising the substance of the trustees' reports, exhibits the condition of the schools,

for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1845, and the moneys received and expended for school purposes during the same period. The town superintendents make their reports on the first day of July in each year succeeding the date of the trustees' reports; consequently the abstract, in respect to the number of school districts, the receipt and apportionment of the public school moneys for the past year, closes on the first day of July, 1846, and embraces the school moneys received and expended by the trustees in the year 1846, which will be accounted for by them in their reports at the close of that year.

The fifty-nine organized counties in the State, contained on the first day of July last, nine hundred and twenty towns and wards; and the whole number of organized school districts, the school houses of which were situated in the town or ward reported, was, on that day, eleven thousand and eight; of which eight thousand three hundred and twenty seven were whole districts, and five thousand three hundred and forty-eight were parts of joint districts, composed of territory of adjoining towns. The trustees of eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three whole districts, and of five thousand two hundred and seven parts of joint districts, have filed reports with the town clerks, pursuant to law. There were, therefore, one hundred and thirty-four of the former, and one hundred and forty-one of the latter, from which no reports were received; showing about the same number of delinquent or non-reporting districts, as occurred in 1844. The delinquent districts appear, by former reports from this department, to be about one in fifty of the whole number, for the years ending on the 31st of December, 1843 and 1844; and at the close of the year 1845, the proportion remained very nearly the same.

The last annual report from this office shows there were, in the nine hundred and eleven towns and wards then in the State, eleven thousand and eighteen school districts, the school houses being in the same towns and wards; eight thousand four hundred and nineteen whole districts, and five thousand three hundred and eleven parts of joint districts; and, comparing the results collected from the reports of the last year, with those of 1845, we have a decrease of ten districts, the school houses of which were situated in the same town or ward; and also a decrease of ninety-two whole districts, and an increase of thirty-seven parts of joint districts; allowing for the city of New-York one hundred and seventy-two whole districts, and estimating, or rather placing these districts in the column of those having the school-houses within the same town or ward.

This is the only instance, save one in 1843, where the returns exhibit a diminution in the number of school districts in the State, for a period of more than thirty-one years; and, were not the causes well understood and susceptible of very satisfactory explanation, these facts might justly induce serious apprehensions, that our fellow citizens were becoming indifferent to any system of public instruction, and averse to the maintenance of our common schools. The reports of 1843 show a less number of school districts in the State, by eighteen, than those of 1842. The diminution does not much exceed one to each county in the State, and is about as one to every ninety of the whole districts reported in 1845. Actuated by a laudable desire to elevate the standard of instruction in our common schools, and encouraged therein by this department, the patrons of the schools, and the officers charged with the duty of executing the law in this respect, have been successfully endeavoring, by consolidating old and feeble districts, by dissolving others of like character without school houses worthy to be so called, and annexing the territory of such dissolved districts to others adjoining, to alleviate the evils they were almost daily encountering from the weakness and inefficacy of the existing organizations. More wealth and a larger assessment roll are thus brought together, and contribute to defray the expenses of schools, having an increased list of pupils, under the direction of teachers "more apt and learned," and in every respect better fitted to discharge the duties of their grave and important employment.

New-York, with all the advantages resulting from a genial climate and luxuriant soil, from her commercial superiority and great facilities for manufacturing, from her unrivalled means of transportation to and from the tide waters and the western and northern lakes, and from the railroads by which she is encircled, has not, during the last five years, increased in population so largely as might have been anticipated, nor in the ratio that the excess of births over deaths, in the year ending on the first day of July, 1845, would have given, had she retained on her own soil the population of 1840. Her young and middle aged men have been, and still are, seeking homes and seating themselves on the new lands in the west, performing a severe pilgrimage, and enduring toil, privation, and disease, for the benefit of posterity. A very considerable portion of our population has, for some years past, been in a state of transition, and while the agricultural districts have remained nearly stationary since 1840, the commercial and manufacturing cities and villages, and the towns bordering upon our great internal navigable commu-

nications, have during the same period, received large accessions of numbers; and, consequently, in the older and long settled rural districts, the juvenile population has been decreasing by the changes before alluded to, rendering it necessary to enlarge the territorial boundaries of such districts in order to obtain the requisite number of children to sustain a school; while, on the other hand, the aggregation of children in the villages and manufacturing towns, and even in cities, has not produced an increase of school districts to any considerable extent; and for this reason;— a larger and more extended acquaintance with school operations has induced many persons to believe, that, by adopting the plan of union schools, uniting two or more districts, where the population is tolerably compact, and organizing the schools with two or more departments, and employing teachers of suitable qualifications to take charge of each, and at different rates of compensation, all the advantages of a school of the highest grade are enjoyed by these districts; and that these schools may be rendered less expensive than to employ teachers of the first class or highest grade, in each district before such consolidation.

In numerous instances, for two years past, these union schools have been formed in different parts of the State, under the most favorable auspices, with every reasonable prospect of being highly advantageous in promoting the objects of their establishment; and hence, we may justly anticipate a gradual reduction in the aggregate of the whole number of districts in the State, so long as this process shall continue. The whole number of common schools in the State, on the first day of July, 1845, as returned by the marshals appointed to take the last census, was 10,629, exclusive of the city of New-York; and the whole number of school districts, having the school houses in the same town, reported by the town superintendents in the other counties, on the first day of July, 1846, was 10,836; the difference being 207. The marshals' returns, for July, 1845, exhibited 208 less than the town superintendents' reports of the same date.

It is worthy of notice, that returns were received from the trustees of all the school districts in the counties of Kings, Montgomery, Onondaga, Ontario, Queens, Richmond, Schoharie, Seneca, Wayne and Yates; and that the trustees of one district only in each of the counties of Albany, Clinton, Cortland, Essex, Monroe, Orleans, Schenectady, Tompkins, Washington and Wyoming, neglected to make their reports. In the following counties, no reports appear to have been made by the trustees of whole districts and parts of joint districts, to the number here stated, viz: Columbia, 4 whole

districts and 8 parts; Delaware, 8 whole and 14 parts; Dutchess, 1 whole and 8 parts; Erie, 14 whole and 2 parts; Franklin, 12 whole and 7 parts; Greene, 6 whole districts; Lewis, 8 whole districts; Oneida, 2 whole and 8 parts; Putnam, 2 whole and 9 parts; St. Lawrence, 6 whole and 1 part; Steuben, 6 whole and 16 parts; Suffolk, 7 whole districts; Sullivan, 4 whole and 2 parts; and in Warren, 5 whole and 5 parts. In the remaining counties of the State, the numbers of similar delinquencies vary; none of them, however, are equal in extent to those stated above. These omissions have, it is presumed, in some cases, arisen from accidental causes, and under such circumstances as would justify the superintendent, in the exercise of the dispensing power vested in him by law, to remit the forfeiture of the portion of public money that would have been assigned to the delinquent districts, had the reports been made as required by the statute. When we call to mind the fact, that no part of the public school moneys can "be allotted to any district, part of a district, or separate neighborhood, from which no sufficient annual report shall have been received, for the year ending on the last day of December, immediately preceding the apportionment of the public money, for the current year," among the school districts of the town, by the town superintendents,—it will appear very singular, no doubt, that there are so many delinquent or non-reporting districts. But, it should be remembered, that the town superintendents return all the districts in existence in their respective towns, on the first day of July, six months after the date of the trustees' reports, and consequently include all the new whole districts and parts of joint districts, erected or formed by them, subsequent to the 31st day of December preceding; and it may, with safety, be assumed, that a very considerable number of school districts so created, appear in the abstract, as delinquent in not making the required returns.

A comparison of the number of school districts in the several counties of this State, contained in the last annual report from this department, with the numbers in the same counties, contained in Abstract A., shows the changes that have taken place, between the first days of July, 1845 and 1846, one year, and the increase and diminution of districts. In several of the counties, there has been an increase of districts, "the school houses of which are in the same town," and of whole districts and parts of joint districts; while in other counties, there has been a decrease of districts, exceeding in the aggregate all the increase for the year. These changes, being about *one thousand*, have probably been increased one-sixth, by the annexation of certain territory, formerly belonging to the county of

Allegany, to the adjoining counties of Livingston and Wyoming. The legitimate conclusions from the foregoing statement, highly favor the position advanced, that the districts from "which no returns have been received," are, to a considerable extent, those organized by the town superintendents, between the 31st day of December, 1845, and the first day of July following. These facts also present a subject worthy of serious consideration, in the opinion of the undersigned; and he will, in a subsequent portion of this report, submit such suggestions in reference to them as may be proper, and such as it is his duty to present to the Legislature.

The number of "unincorporated, select and private schools" returned in 1845, was-----	1,981
The number reported in 1846, was -----	1,731
Decrease of private schools in one year,-----	250

On the first day of July 1846, the aggregate of all the "common" and "unincorporated, select and private schools" in the State, as given in Abstract A, was 12,738, averaging nearly 14 for each town and ward. The whole number of common and private schools reported in 1845, was 12,999; showing a decrease during the year, of 261. This diminution of schools and school houses, should not, as will be seen by a farther consideration of the facts contained in the Abstract, produce any apprehensions whatever of retrogression, or want of public confidence, in our school system.

The whole number of children in the State, on the 31st day of December, 1845, between the ages of 5 and 16, exclusive of the city of New-York, was-----	625,399
The whole number reported for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1844, also excluding the city of New York, was-----	620,914
Increase in 1845,-----	4,485

Regular returns of the whole number of children, between 5 and 16 years of age, are not made to the department by the school officers in the city of New-York, and have not been, for several years past; but it has been usual to estimate the number of children within the above ages in that city, upon the ratio that the whole number of such children, in the other counties of the State, bears to the total

population of such counties; and it is presumed, this method of ascertaining and stating the numbers in New-York, would not materially vary from an actual enumeration to be made by the school officers of that city. Upon this basis, the whole number of children in New-York between those ages, would be found to exceed 88,000. With a view of avoiding an over estimate, the number of this class of children for the city of New-York, has been put down in the Abstract at 78,000. In the last year's report, 70,000 was assumed or stated as being all the school children between these ages in that city.

Although some have doubted the perfect accuracy of the census or enumerations taken by the trustees of school districts, still the aggregates are no doubt sufficiently accurate for all the objects of legislation applicable to our system. The trustees and inhabitants of each district have a pecuniary interest at stake, depending upon the number of this class of school children returned from their respective districts; and, as the town superintendents apportion the school moneys of their respective towns among the school districts therein, according to the number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 in each, it is not probable that less than the whole number of such children would be reported by the trustees, unless by mistake or some inadvertence. An intentional error of this sort would not be expected or looked for.

The whole number of school children in the State, on the 31st day of December, 1845, within the ages limited by law, including 78,000 for the city of New-York, was----- 703,399

Whole number for the year ending on the 31st of December

1844, including 70,000 for the city of New York, was 690,914

Increase for the last year, including New York,----- 12,485

This, however, cannot be the true aggregate of the whole increase in the State, during the year 1845. The whole number of births given by the census of that year, was 89,755, and the whole number of deaths of all ages, 36,284.

The following table shows the duration of life, as calculated by some approved writers on that interesting subject, from the time of birth to the expiration of five years thereafter.

Of every 100 births,	Of 100,000 children born,
82.38 survive 1 year.	85,369 survive 1 year.
74.67 " 2 years.	80,102 " 2 years.
65.26 " 5 years.	74,201 " 5 years.

If we take the calculation most unfavorable to the duration of life in infancy, the loss by death, the first five years, would be $34\frac{74}{100}$ per cent; showing very clearly that the increase from 1844 to 1845, must, under any circumstances, have exceeded 12,485; for it will not be assumed, contrary to all rational probability, that, with a total increase of population for the last five years, of only 183,574, the number of births, for the year ending on the 1st of July 1840, should have been so far below those of 1845, as to give only about 13,000 survivors at the close of the latter year. The school reports show that one in every $3\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the aggregate population of the State in 1845, was between 5 and 16 years of age.

The whole number of children of all ages, under instruction, some portion of the time during the year 1845, in all the common schools of the State which have been returned, including the city of New-York, was 742,433:—

And of these 4,128 attended school the whole year.

12,661	do	ten and less than twelve months.	
40,951	do	eight and less than ten	do
90,647	do	six and less than eight	do
141,106	do	four and less than six	do
186,410	do	two and less than four	do
200,626	do	less than two	do

These statements, taken from the abstract before mentioned, do not compare favorably with the report of the last year on this subject; and apparently there has been, for the year 1845, not only a diminished attendance in the aggregate, but for each of the periods above given. Of the 73,851 children, in the city of New-York, taught during some portions of the year, not one is included in the above statement, owing to the manner in which the school abstracts and statistical reports are made to the department from that city. The last Annual Report from that office shows an attendance of 44,577, for the period of "ten, and less than twelve months;" and of this number, 25,822 were reported by the county superintendent of New-York. The aggregate of periodical attendance should correspond exactly with the "number of children taught during the

year;" it does not, however, owing no doubt to some error in taking the amount from the teacher's lists, or from the trustees' or town superintendents' reports. The difference is quite small, and will not average but a fraction over one to every two of the reporting districts.

The Superintendent, feeling deeply anxious to promote a judicious and expansive system of instruction through the agency of the State, desires to invoke attention to several important facts, presented in the periodical attendance of the children at the "Common Schools." It is understood, and will therefore be assumed, that the schools in the city of New-York, as well those under the direction and control of the Board of Education in that city, as the other "Public Schools," including the "Primary Departments," are kept open the whole year, or ten or eleven months, which constitute the "school year." The same remark is applicable to the counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond, when the average is applied.

The whole number of children taught some portion of the year, excluding New-York and including the three counties before mentioned, with the remaining counties in the State, was 668,582, and nearly one-third of these did not attend two months; about one-fourth attended less than four months; nearly one-fifth, less than six months; about one-seventh attended over six and less than eight months; while no more than about one in sixteen of these attended over eight and less than ten months.

Schools have been taught in the several counties in the State, other than those above enumerated, for such periods as to give an average of eight months. In sixteen counties, the average is nine months; in twenty one counties, eight months; in thirteen counties, seven months; in four counties, six months; and in one county, Hamilton, five months.

It appears that the town superintendents' reports from Harriestown, Franklin county, Genesee Falls, Wyoming county, Deer Park, Orange county, Newcomb, Essex county, Flatbush and Flatlands, Kings county, were defective; and the town superintendents of two wards in the city of Schenectady, of Greenboro, Oswego county, and Scaghticoke, Rensselaer county, have been reported by the county superintendents of those counties, as not having made any returns pursuant to law. Under the present organization, the administrative duty of executing the law in the several towns, de-

volves almost entirely upon these officers. They are often called on to discharge the most delicate and embarrassing as well as important duties in their several towns, requiring the exercise of the most scrupulous integrity, untiring devotion, and a sound discriminating judgment. The just expectations of the department and of the Legislature, in regard to the selections made, by the electors of the towns of the incumbents, to fill these offices, have not failed of being fully realized, in respect to a very large portion of them, if not the entire mass. The defaults before noticed, if caused by the mere inability to transcribe the substance of the trustees' reports into a blank furnished for the purpose, would seem to present an exception. These deficiencies may, however, have been occasioned by obstacles beyond the control of these officers, and without any careless inattention on their part; and this will not be attributed to them, unless supported by the clearest proofs.

The number of children reported above, as having been taught, some portion of the year 1845, in all the counties of the State, was, ----- 742,433

The number instructed during the year 1844, as appears by the report of 1846, was----- 736,045

Increase during the year,----- 6,388

The average number of pupils, in attendance at the "unincorporated, select and private schools," during the year 1845, was 31,240 in all the counties of the State, except the city of New-York, from which none have been reported the present year, although 20,000 were returned for 1844, when the aggregate of this attendance amounted to 56,058. All the information possessed by the department, in regard to these schools, is derived from the reports of the school district trustees, and transmitted by the returns of the town and county superintendents. The trustees, no doubt, exert a proper diligence to possess themselves of accurate information on this head; but it depends entirely on the volition of the teachers of these schools, whether any and what answer shall be given to the enquiries made of them by the trustees. These officers are required by law to specify the number of children taught in the district, during the year preceding the date of their reports; and the construction given at the department has uniformly been, that the trustees must ascertain and report "the average number of pupils attending" the "select and private schools in their district, other than incorporated

seminaries." The statistical facts intended to be ascertained, in this manner, and presented to the Legislature, are of undoubted importance, in connexion with the reports from the "incorporated seminaries," as they give a full and authentic annual exhibit of the condition of all the schools in the State. Institutions, designed to promote the education of the youth of our country, and prepare them for the performance of every duty incident to social life, as well as for forming a just estimate of their political rights and obligations, may justly claim the fostering care and a portion of the bounties of the State, and should be placed under such regulations, as a wise and prudent government may prescribe, and a patriotic constituency approve.

The whole number of "incorporated, select and private schools," at the close of 1844, was 2,006, and the average attendance of pupils, was 37,548 for the year, excluding the city of New-York, where, from the census returns, there were, on the 1st day of July, 1845, 208 of these schools, and a reported attendance of 8,354 children. The marshals' reports also give 63 private and select schools in the city of Albany; and the number of children attending the same is stated at 2,491.

In the Superintendent's annual report for the year 1844, it appears there were 34,105 pupils attending the "private and select schools," in 1843; but here again the city of New-York is not included. The following abstract presents the aggregate of the whole "number of children taught during the year" 1845, with the "average number of pupils in attendance at" the "unincorporated, select and private schools," and "the students" attending the "incorporated academies," reported by the Regents of the University, in 1846.

Whole number of children taught in the common schools, some portion of the year,-----	742,433
Whole number of pupils attending the private schools, re- ported by trustees,-----	31,240
Whole number of same, attending in the city of New- York, taken from the census returns,-----	8,354
Whole number of students attending the "incorporated academies," not allowed by the Regents "to be classi- cal scholars or students in the higher branches of English education,"-----	11,692
Whole number attending same, allowed as classical scho- lars or students, -----	13,481
	<hr/>
	807,200

The aggregate population of the State, on the 1st of July, 1845, was 2,604,495; and, from the foregoing, is deduced the remarkable statistical fact, that nearly one, in every three and one-fourth of the whole population, or four of every thirteen were under instruction, some part of the year, in the elementary and more advanced branches of English education, and in the classical departments of the academies and the other schools before enumerated.

Local laws, containing special provisions in reference to the schools in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Hudson, Schenectady, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the towns of Poughkeepsie and Williamsburgh, have been passed by the Legislature. In New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester and Buffalo, these schools are free, and the charges for their support and for the erection and repairing of school houses, exceeding the public money annually apportioned, are defrayed by a tax upon the real and personal property therein.

The following abstract, taken from the reports of the town superintendents, exhibits the condition of the schools in the respective cities and towns above mentioned, except Schenectady and Poughkeepsie.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of schools.	No. of months school has been taught.	No. of volumes in district library.	Amount of public money received from all sources and applied to school purposes.	No. children between 5 and 16.	No. of children taught in districts.	No. of pupils who attended school less than 2 months.	No. who attended 4 and less than 6 months.	No. who attended 10 months and over.
Buffalo,	15	12	3,200	\$20,330 23	6,913	8,048	2,680	1,170	901
Rochester,	15	9½	4,528	11,985 80	6,241	4,219			
Utica,	14	10	2,051	5,853 36	2,919	1,710	310	340	327
Albany,	11	12	9,114	12,672 03	9,117	5,300			
Troy,	6	10	4,214	4,353 66	4,815	2,416	671	389	248
Hudson,	3	11	772	4,032 53	1,410	953	100	163	262
Brooklyn,	10	12	3,292	16,938 71	13,358	5,804	.....	994	1,965
Williamsburg,	3	12	1,105	5,100 20	3,187	2,121	437	231	479
New-York,	172	11	11,494	189,107	177,800	73,851			

It has not been ascertained, whether all the moneys paid to the local school officers in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Utica, are applied to the payment of teachers' wages and the purchase of district libraries; it is, however, believed that a portion of the moneys, stated to have been received for school purposes in those cities, has been expended in the purchasing of school sites, and the erection of school buildings. The average number of months the schools have

been kept open, is large, but the attendance has been less in all these places respectively, than the whole number of children between 5 and 16 years of age reported, except in the city of Buffalo.

The following abstract, taken from the county superintendents' reports, has been compiled, in order to give a condensed and comparative view of the operations of the common schools, in different sections of the State, and in counties adjoining to those in which the cities named in the above abstract are located; and these counties have been, except in one instance, selected, to afford greater facilities for observing the difference, if any, between the system of free and other schools established in the cities under particular laws, and that of those in the immediate vicinity, organized under the general school laws of the State.

COUNTIES.	No. of Districts in county.	Average number months school.	No. volumes in district libraries.	Amount of public money received from all sources and applied to teachers' wages and school district libraries.	Number children taught during the year.	No. children in the county between 5 and 16 years.	No. pupils who attended school less than 2 months.	No. who attended 4 and less than 6 months.	No. who attended 10 months and over.
Cattaraugus,	234	6	16,087	\$12,191 24	11,914	8,899	3,409	2,691	25
Ontario,	220	8	27,106	21,483 60	14,617	11,968	4,518	2,728	267
Onondaga,	304	8	37,586	33,955 69	24,325	19,335	7,343	5,334	410
Washington,	246	8	27,656	18,796 98	13,414	10,747	4,592	2,647	156
Greene,	170	8	19,713	13,477 40	9,071	9,493	2,588	1,858	265
Broome,	170	7	13,799	9,677 39	8,285	7,389	2,312	1,534	91
Westchester,	149	9	26,485	25,082 05	8,512	11,244	2,093	1,479	590
Queens,	70	10	13,803	16,727 99	4,960	8,011	1,454	804	470
St. Lawrence,	402	7	33,191	24,654 97	22,263	19,801	6,587	5,210	172

In six of the above counties, the number of children taught some portion of the year, exceeds the number reported between five and sixteen years of age, and in Cattaraugus, this excess was 3,115; in Ontario, 2,694; Onondaga, 4,990; Washington, 2,667; Broome, 896; and in St. Lawrence, 2,662. St. Lawrence has a larger number of districts than any other of the nine counties, and Broome the smallest of those reporting an excess of children taught, over those between the ages of five and sixteen. In the counties of Greene, Queens and Westchester, there were 158 private and select schools, and 2,663 pupils in attendance; in Cattaraugus, Onondaga and St. Lawrence, there were also 71 of these schools, and 1,260 pupils attending; indicating a stronger preference in the three former counties, in favor of private schools, than in the three latter; owing to some dislike of the common schools, growing out of the employment

of incompetent teachers by the trustees; or arising from serious objections to the system itself.

The average of the monthly compensation paid to teachers, in the foregoing counties, varies very materially. In Queens county, the average of the whole sum actually paid the last year, for teachers' wages, equals \$21.92 per month; in Westchester county, \$17.08; Onondaga, \$12.09; Ontario, \$11.09; Greene, \$8.91; Washington, \$8.61; Cattaraugus, \$7.81; Broome, \$7.29; and in St. Lawrence, \$7.15.

The average expense for tuition, depends as well upon the number of scholars in attendance during the time the school is kept open, as upon the rate of compensation paid to the teachers. In Queens county, the average expense per scholar, estimating the attendance at ten months, is \$3.09. If the whole number of children reported, between five and sixteen years, had attended, the average would be reduced to \$1.92. Also in Westchester, where the average, on the estimated attendance for nine months, is \$2.68, if the whole number of children over five and under sixteen years, had been under instruction during the same period, there would be a reduction, in this average, of sixty-five cents. For an eight months' school in Ontario, this average is \$1.35 per scholar; in Greene, \$1.34; in Onondaga and Washington, \$1.26 each; for a seven months' school in Broome, \$1.34; in St. Lawrence, \$0.98; and in Cattaraugus for a six months school, ninety-seven cents.

Internal Condition of Schools.

Winter Schools.—The county superintendents for each county and section of a county in the State, excepting the counties of Hamilton, Oneida, Orange, Richmond, Schenectady, and Tioga, and the western section of Cattaraugus county, have made returns of the results of their respective visitations and examinations of the winter schools. An abstract of the statistical information thus obtained, is herewith submitted and marked B. The whole number of districts, visited during the winter term, was 5,756; and the aggregate number of pupils in attendance, at the time of such visitations, was 227,760. The number of male teachers employed was 4,463; and of these, 154 were under 18 years of age, 950 between the ages of 18 and 21, 1,775 between the ages of 21 and 25; 879 between the ages of 25 and 30; and 630 over 30 years of age. The number of males who had taught in the whole, for a less period than one year, was 1,572; who had taught in the whole more than one year, 2,802. The number who had

taught the same school, for a period less than one year, was 3,070; for one year, 713; two years, 260; and for three years, 282. The number of female teachers employed, was 2,240; and of these, 178 were under 18 years of age; 650 between the ages of 18 and 21; 618 between the ages of 21 and 25; 259 between 25 and 30; and 118 over 30. The number of females who had taught in the whole, for a less period than one year, was 513; who had taught in the whole, longer than one year, 1,264. The number who had taught the same school, less than one year, was 1,176; for one year, 349; two years, 146; and for three years, 93.

Summer Schools. — The returns, under the above several heads, for the terms of the summer schools, are complete, with the exception of the counties of Chemung, Delaware, Herkimer, Kings, Livingston, Ontario and Schenectady, and the western section of Oneida county; an abstract of which is herewith submitted and marked C. The number of male teachers employed during the summer terms, was 1,116; and of these, 37 were under 18 years of age; 146 between the ages of 18 and 21; 355 between the ages of 21 and 25; 258 between 25 and 30; and 217 over 30. The number of males who had taught, in the whole, for a period less than one year, was 172; who had taught, in the whole, more than one year, 807. The number who had taught the same school, less than one year, was 453; for one year, 257; for two years, 142; and for three years, 185. The number of female teachers employed, was 6,521; of whom 1,153 were under 18 years of age; 2,373, between 18 and 21; 1,768 between 21 and 25; 614 between 25 and 30; and 253 upwards of 30. The number of females who had taught, in the whole, for a period less than one year, was 2,442; who had taught, in the whole, for a period longer than one year, 3,463. The number of females who had taught the same school, less than one year, was 4,340; for one year, 1,049; for two years, 324; and for three years, 171. The whole number of districts visited was 6,803, and the aggregate number of pupils, inattendance at the time, was, 211,747. Of the 227,760 pupils in attendance at the winter schools, and the 211,747 at the summer, the course and extent of the study was as follows: —

		At Winter schools.	At Summer schools.
Engaged in learning	the alphabet,-----	13,424	21,970
do	do to spell,-----	23,274	38,463
do	do to read,-----	227,253	211,152
do	do arithmetic, -----	137,585	90,636
do	do geography, -----	75,510	82,161
do	do history, -----	13,953	10,767
do	do English grammar,---	51,484	32,289
do	do use of globes, &c.,--	18,897	18,887
do	do algebra,-----	5,180	2,052
do	do geometry, surveying, &c. -----	955	392
do	do natural philosophy,--	9,729	6,678
do	do mental and moral phi- losophy,-----	1,431	237
do	do physiology, -----	4,388	5,421
do	do book-keeping, -----	1,353	654
do	do composition, -----	30,216	20,944
do	do vocal music, -----	68,444	72,811
do	do to write,-----	116,474	96,661
do	do chemistry and astro- nomy,-----	9,785	6,723
do	do analysis and definition,	75,080	66,367

The average of the aggregate number of children in attendance, at the winter examinations, was 39 and a fraction to each district, and at the summer visitations, about 31.

These returns show some increase in the attendance of pupils, at the time of visitation, over that of 1845, and a decided improvement in the number of pupils engaged in the higher branches of English education, taught in our common schools. What stronger indication than this, should we desire, of the gradual advance of the schools, in all the elements necessary to meet the public wants; — and what exhibition can be more gratifying, than one presenting the school children of the State, steadily and progressively advancing in the acquisition of knowledge, practically useful in all conditions of life?

The number of pupils in attendance at our common schools, engaged in the study and practice of vocal music, in 1843, during the winter terms, was 10,220; in 1844, 47,615; in 1845, 77,925; and in 1846, 68,444; — during the summer terms, the numbers for the above corresponding periods, were 17,632; 43,243; 77,925; and 72,811. The county superintendents have visited and examined during

the year, 12,559 schools, besides discharging other important duties imposed by law and the regulations of this department; and, although the abstracts now submitted, only present the condition of about one half of the schools in operation during either the winter or summer terms, yet this information requires great labor, diligent application, and careful attention, in its collection and arrangement.

A successful administration of the school laws of the State, requires an intelligent and active local, as well as general supervision; and, without the former, it is believed, the present organization must eventually be abandoned, and one, less complex in its details and arrangements and less stringent in its requirements, adopted in the place of it. Numerous plans, no doubt, might be suggested on paper, giving promise of great excellence, if adopted; but, when brought to the test of actual experiment, they will entirely fail to accomplish the objects designed. Radical changes, in any system of public instruction perfected by years of trial, and accommodated to the habits and inclinations of the community, will be found a hazardous expedient. After struggling, through a long series of years, to elevate our schools, to infuse a greater zeal and excite a higher interest in regard to them, without advancing one step in attaining these objects, actual visitation and inspection were provided as a substitute for an inefficient, nominal supervision; and this duty was enjoined upon officers designated by law. The results of this change have been, and now are seen and deeply felt in our own State, and by our own people, and have justly excited commendation and approval, wherever they are known in other States of the Union.

The actual external and internal condition of our common schools, always a subject intensely interesting to the philanthropist, and the patriotic statesman, is such in the judgment of the superintendent, as will afford much satisfaction in regard to the present, and allow high hopes for the future. That more might have been accomplished, since the establishment of our system and under other and more favorable circumstances, is quite probable; but, that we now see upwards of seven hundred and forty thousand of the youth of our State, resorting to the "common schools" in pursuit of knowledge, should excite in us profound gratitude to the all-wise Disposer of national events, and the highest respect for the founders of the system.

Schools for Colored Children.

These schools are established pursuant to the provisions of the existing laws relating to common schools, and were in operation, du-

ring the year reported, in most of the principal cities and towns in the State. Reports on this branch of instruction, have been received from seventeen county superintendents. The whole number of children taught in these schools during the year 1845, was 2,556. The amount of public money apportioned to these schools, was \$12,239.56; and the sums contributed by rate bills, for teachers' wages, were in the aggregate \$916.24; making a total of \$13,155.80 applied during the year. According to the census taken in 1845, there were in the State on the 1st day of July of that year, 2,025 persons of color subject to taxation, and 42,321 who were not; making a total of 44,346. But it appears, by the United States' Census of 1840, that the whole number of this description of persons, in both judicial districts, was 50,021. It is, therefore, probable that, in most of the towns and counties, the State marshals enumerated children and females with the adult male colored persons; while in others, the adult males only were counted. Take either aggregate, and assume one-fourth to be over five and under sixteen years of age, and we have upwards of 11,000 of this description of children in the State, and not over one-fourth of these receive instruction in these schools. For reasons, too obvious to require any particular notice of them at this time, the attendance of these children at the district schools, must be extremely limited as to numbers; although the trustees are required by law, to enumerate them with the white children of their respective districts.

The provisions of the fifteenth section of the Act, chapter 260 of the Laws of 1841, authorise, but do not require the establishment of schools for colored children, even in the cities and towns, where the numbers are sufficient to maintain respectable schools. The Constitution and laws of the State afford to the African race every necessary immunity of personal right, the accumulation of property and the enjoyment thereof, the pursuit of any art, trade or employment appertaining to civilized society, and the conditional exercise of the elective franchise. These living mementos, of an almost universally condemned traffic, are, by the conventional rules of our fellow-citizens, excluded from all social intercourse, as equals; and at the same time, they are exempted by the laws of the State, from the performance of certain duties imposed upon other members of the community. The recent emphatic declaration of the electors of the State fixes, for the present, the position these people are to occupy among us;—this, however, only disposes of the right to exercise the elective franchise;—and the momentous question still remains, will the State retain within its borders a dependent population, without making

every necessary effort within its means, to instruct and elevate its members ? The dictates of humanity, and a just regard for the welfare of our institutions, and the interests of our fellow citizens, alike demand that all proper measures be taken, and the necessary provision made, to extend the benefits of education to colored children in the State. What those measures and that provision shall be, beyond what now exist, is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature.

School Houses.

Reports on the condition of the school houses have been received from all the county superintendents of counties and sections in the State, except Schenectady ; and they exhibit a more extended visitation, during the past year, than at any former period. A comparison of the present condition, also, with that of the preceding year, affords strong indication of a highly liberal feeling among the inhabitants of school districts, and of a settled conviction on their part, that comfortable school houses are necessary to promote, successfully, the education of their children. The whole number of school houses visited, during the year ending on the 1st day of October last, was 9,907; of which 8,231 are of framed wood, 575 of brick, 604 of stone, and 598 of logs. The whole number, reported to be in good repair, was 3,809; in ordinary repair, 3,280; and in *bad* repair, 2,883. There were 9,017, having one room only, and 845 containing more than one room. 3,181 were furnished with suitable play grounds; 6,555 were destitute of such grounds; 2,254 were furnished with single privies; 2,026, with double privies; and 5,556 were entirely destitute of this necessary appendage. The whole number furnished, suitably, with convenient seats, desks, &c., was 4,558; and the number not so furnished, 5,355. The number provided with proper facilities for ventilation, was 3,692; and the number not so provided, 6,235. All the school houses in the State, but 1,117, were visited and inspected during the last year; and there were 501 more visitations made in 1846, than in 1845. Of the whole number of school houses visited, 9,410 are of framed wood, brick and stone; of the whole number in the State, at least 10,250 have been constructed of the same material; and, as soon as the population in those parts of the State that have been more recently reduced to cultivation and that are now opening to the bold adventure and resolute zeal of the emigrant, shall have accumulated the means to meet the charge, and the districts shall have become permanently arranged, all or nearly all of our school houses will be constructed of

The employment of quite young and inexperienced persons, to teach our common schools, although practised to some extent, is not increasing. It may be difficult to prescribe a fixed rule, as to the particular age which the school teacher must have attained, before a certificate of qualification should be given, which would suit every case. Females generally attain maturity, both mentally and physically, at an earlier age than males; and a ripened understanding is sometimes found, in individual cases of both sexes, at an age considerably below what an average would give; owing to judicious instruction and a proper training, as well as the favorable disposition of the pupil. The Regents of the University and the Superintendent of Common Schools have, however, limited the ages, at which pupils in the State Normal School can be admitted; and no male under 18 years of age, or female under 16, is received. If this maturity in age is necessary in the pupil, it must be more so in the instructor. The uniform experience in that institution, demonstrates the wisdom and expediency of this requirement, as a general rule. Without this restriction, no doubt pupils of both sexes, below the above mentioned ages, would have presented themselves and been admitted to the school; but not one in ten of them, and perhaps the disparity would be much greater, would have been found equal to the task of normal instruction. So much has been written and said, in respect to a general diffusion of the means of a thorough education into every part of the State and among all classes of society, that even the present occasion may not be embraced, to allude to and discuss the question, without subjecting the Department to the imputation, of indulging quite freely in a work of supererogation. One of the most effective agents, however, in securing this great end, and without whom nothing can be well and successfully performed, is the accomplished school teacher.

The liberal legislative appropriations, providing for this object, have met with a favorable response on the part of the public; and we consequently find in all parts of the State, strong indications of a gradual, and it is believed, permanent improvement on this head. The superintendent confidently trusts, that the period is not far distant, when most of our schools will be supplied with faithful and competent instructors, in all the branches of a sound and practical English education.

II. ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES OF THE SCHOOL MONEYS.

The sums received by the town superintendents during the year 1845, for the support of common schools, and applied to the payment of teachers' wages and to the purchase of school district libraries by the trustees, together with the amounts collected on rate bills, are as follows—

Annual appropriation by the State,-----	\$220,000 00
Raised by the board of supervisors of counties, and under special statutes applicable to certain cities and towns, and received from permanent local funds belonging to different towns,-----	415,051 15
Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides the public moneys,-----	460,764 78
Annual appropriation by the State, for the in- crease of district libraries, -----	55,000 00
Amount raised by boards of supervisors of coun- ties for the same object,-----	40,881 86
	<hr/>
	\$1,191,697 79
The whole amount appropriated, raised by tax and paid on rate bills in 1844, was, -----	1,183,143 82
	<hr/>
Showing an increase in 1845, of -----	\$8,553 97
	<hr/>

The foregoing statement includes not only the city and county of New York, but also the other cities in the State, where by special statutes authority is given to raise money by tax, for local objects connected with the schools; such as repairing and building of school houses, the purchase of sites, and other contingent and incidental expenses. It is however believed, that the sums raised for specific and local purposes, other than for teachers' wages, and the increase of district libraries, are never included with those apportioned and received for the latter objects.

The following amount of public money, including the sums raised in counties and local funds, was applied to the payment of teachers'

wages and for libraries, in the year 1845, exclusive of the city of New-York,-----	\$543,843 57
Amount received and appropriated to the same object, in 1844,-----	539,596 14
	<hr/>
Increase in 1845, -----	\$4,247 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

The whole amount received on rate bills during the year 1845, as appears by abstract A., was-----	\$460,764 78
Amount received on same, in 1844, -----	458,127 78
	<hr/>
Showing an increase, in 1845, of only-----	\$2,637 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

There is no way of ascertaining at the department, the defalcations of the town and school district officers intrusted with the disbursement of the school funds, if any such do occur, or even of any misapplication of them, owing to the manner in which the reports are made up by the different classes of officers. The town superintendents apportion the moneys received by them, on the first day of April in each year; while the trustees, in making their reports, render an account of all school funds received and paid out by them, from the first day of January in any given year, to the close of the same year; consequently, whatever moneys a district would have remaining of the apportionment of 1844, is brought into their returns for 1845, presented in abstract A., now submitted to the Legislature. The following statement, taken from the previous annual reports from this department, will show a variance between the sums apportioned and those expended by the trustees.

1844,	amount apportioned,	\$522,714 88	expended,	\$532,198 85
1845,	"	"	530,932 66	" 536,822 94
1846,	"	"	549,453 44	" 539,596 14
1847,	by present report,	534,609 87	"	543,843 57

For obvious reasons, the sums appropriated and expended in the city of New-York, have been deducted from the aggregates given in the abstracts, from which the above amounts have been taken. The annual State appropriation of \$275,000, has been uniform for the last eight years, and an equal sum raised in the counties would make an aggregate of \$550,000. But, as New-York has been excluded, in making the above statement, it is proper to add here that \$35,-

404.71 have, for the last five years, been apportioned to that city, as its share of the \$275,000 annually paid from the State treasury; and, if the latter amount be deducted from the former, and the balance be added to an equal sum raised in the counties, we have \$479,192.58 required by law for distribution among the other counties.

The excess arising from voluntary taxes and permanent local funds for each of the four years preceding the present, is as follows:—

In 1843, \$53,522.30; in 1844, \$61,740.08; in 1845, \$70,260.86; and in 1846, \$55,417.29. In 1838, the amount voluntarily raised by taxes in towns, was \$55,981.62; and in 1845, only \$30,858.61.

The power vested by statute in the electors of the several towns, to direct at their annual town meetings, the raising of money for the support of common schools, seems not to have been exerted to any considerable extent, for several years past; more through inattention, undoubtedly, than from any hostility to contribute in this manner, to increase a fund appropriated to the instruction of school children belonging to their towns. The authority conferred enables the several towns in the State to raise a fund, in addition to the moneys otherwise appropriated and levied, exceeding \$200,000 annually and quite equal to one half of the whole amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages. If it were made the duty of the presiding officers at town meetings to submit the question to the electors, whether any and what sum should be raised in the town for the support of schools, it would produce beneficial results, in regard to the increase of the means to support the schools, and would exert a most salutary influence upon the public judgment. Whether the tax shall be imposed or not, depends upon the voluntary action of those who must bear the burthen; and no valid objections against their being annually required to pass upon this question, seem to exist.

Receipts and appropriations by town superintendents, for the year 1846.

No returns of the expenditure or disbursement of these moneys, are received at the department, until the close of the present year, and no report of such expenditure is submitted to the Legislature, until the commencement of the year 1848.

The whole amount of public money received by the school commissioners and town superintendents, from all sources, during the year ending on the 1st day of July 1846, was

\$772,578 02

Carried forward,----- \$

Brought forward, -----	\$
Of which, there were apportioned, on the 1st day of April last, for the pay- ment of teachers' wages, -----	\$629,747 57
For the increase of district libraries, and the purchase of maps, globes, and school apparatus,-----	93,969 47
	<hr/> \$723,717 04
Leaving an apparent balance, unappropriated to the above objects, of -----	\$48,860 98
out of the amount received by the school commissioners in the cities and by the town superintendents.	

But, as the school officers in several of the incorporated cities are authorized, by special provisions of the statutes applicable to them only, to apply a portion of the money raised by local taxation, to the purchase of school sites and the erection and reparation of school houses, the following statement of the moneys received from all sources, in the several counties in which the nine incorporated cities of the State are located, and of the sums apportioned to the payment of teachers' wages and the purchase of district libraries, shows the amount devoted in the cities to other school objects. By deducting the respective aggregates of these columns from the corresponding sums before named, and restating the account of the moneys received and apportioned by the town superintendents in the remaining counties, the difference will be ascertained, as shown by the town superintendents themselves.

Counties.	Amount received from all sources, in each.	Amount apportioned to teachers and libraries, in each.
Albany,-----	\$20,577 42	\$20,650 25
Columbia,-----	12,522 68	12,045 52
Erie,-----	14,529 25	14,529 25
Kings,-----	23,496 14	21,532 37
Monroe,-----	11,806 32	11,813 13
New-York,-----	239,107 00	189,107 17
Oneida,-----	22,878 38	20,768 23
Rensselaer,-----	13,170 08	13,076 17
Schenectady,-----	2,613 73	2,614 12
	<hr/> \$360,701 00	<hr/> \$306,136 21
		360,701 00

Amount received and not apportioned in the above nine counties,-----	\$54,564 79
---	-------------

In Erie, the sum apportioned agrees with that received. In Albany, Monroe and Schenectady, the apportionment exceeds the receipts, less however than \$100 in the aggregate. In Columbia, the amount received is \$447 . 16 more than was apportioned; in Kings, \$1,963 . 77; New-York, \$49,999 . 83; Oneida, \$2,110 . 05; and in Rensselaer, \$93 . 81.

The whole amount apportioned by the town superintendents, in the remaining 50 counties, on the 1st day of April, 1846, to districts was-----	\$417,480 83
Amount received by them, to July 1st, 1846,-----	411,877 02
Amount apportioned over sums received,-----	<hr/> \$5,603 81
Excess of receipts in nine counties as above,-----	\$54,464 79
Excess of apportionments in fifty counties as above,	<hr/> 5,603 81
Deduct this last amount, and there remains,-----	\$48,860 98
the precise difference between the aggregates of the sums received and apportioned, as before stated.	

It is not believed, that any town superintendent has actually divided and apportioned to the districts of his town, more school moneys than he has received; the error may therefore be considered as immaterial, except as showing that mistakes have occurred in transcribing the reports, somewhere; and every necessary effort has been made at the office to detect them, but without success.

The town superintendents of particular towns have received, for income on certain permanent local funds belonging to different towns, for the year ending on the 1st day of July, 1846, the sum of \$19,558 68.

This amount, it is believed, is included with the moneys received and apportioned during the year; and if not, then the whole, or such part of it as has not been so apportioned, will be brought forward and included in the apportionment of the year succeeding.

It must be obvious, from what has been before stated, that there are not any means of ascertaining and stating what part of the apportionment of 1845, for teachers' wages, remains in the hands of the town superintendents, on the first day of January, 1846, and applicable to the expenditures of that year; but, whatever that sum may have been, an equal amount, it is probable, would be subject to

the orders of the trustees, after the 1st day January, 1847, and applied to the school expenses of the year. The library money is required to be expended before the 1st day of October, annually; and the law in this particular is no doubt, in most instances, practically executed.

Estimates of Expenditures for the Ensuing year.

The estimates of expenditures for the ensuing year, 1847-48, in payment of teachers' wages and for the increase of libraries, are as follows:—

Annual appropriation of the revenue of the Common School Fund, distributed on the 1st day of February, 1847,-----	\$110,000 00
Amount annually distributed from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, for the support of common schools, per Act, chap. 237, of the Laws of 1838,-----	165,000 00
Amount equal to the above sums, to be raised by supervisors of counties, without any deduction,-----	275,000 00
Amount, in addition to the above, to be raised by voluntary tax in towns,-----	30,000 00
Interest on permanent local funds in towns,-----	20,000 00
Amount, equal to the same paid for teachers' wages, on rate bills in the year 1845,-----	460,764 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,060,764 00

To this, should be added the sums raised in cities, under special laws, as follows:

New-York,-----	\$150,000 00
Brooklyn,-----	36,076 23
Albany,-----	3,986 00
Hudson,-----	2,832 00
Utica,-----	3,280 00
Rochester,-----	6,652 00
Buffalo,-----	14,055 00
Williamsburgh,-----	12,828 58
	<hr/>
	229,709 81
Total aggregate estimated expenditure for above period,-----	<hr/>
	\$1,290,473 81

The amount, contributed by rate bills, for the payment of teachers' wages, was less in 1845, than at any other period since 1836, except for the years 1842 and 1843, although the number of chil-

dren, between five and sixteen years, has increased during the nine years, one hundred and sixty five thousand.

The severe pecuniary pressure in 1842, affecting the agricultural and producing classes more than any other, reduced the contributions on rate bills, nearly seventy four thousand dollars below that of 1838; there has been, however, a gradual increase since the former period.

The capital of the money, invested by the State for the support of schools, and the sums authorized to be levied and raised to purchase sites, and for the erection and furnishing of school houses, may be stated as follows:

Productive capital of the Common School Fund----	\$2,133,943 01
Unproductive do do estimated,--	163,800 00
Amount invested in real estate, school houses, and other improvements, as appears by the census returns of 1845, raised by local taxation in cities and school districts,-----	3,739,123 55
Add for sums raised and expended for the same objects, to July 1st, 1846,-----	68,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,104,866 56
If there be also added, as capital, a sum equivalent to that of the U. S. Deposit Fund, now producing an income of \$165,000, say-----	2,750,000 00
	<hr/>
Then the total aggregate is-----	\$8,854,866 56

It is not probable, that under ordinary circumstances, any portion of the United States' Deposit Fund will be called for or withdrawn by that government; but if it should be the misfortune of this country, to become involved in a protracted and expensive war with any considerable maritime power, whereby the commerce of the country would be crippled or annihilated, and the revenues derived therefrom destroyed, the other resources of the country must be resorted to in an exigency so important, to sustain the honor and interests of the nation and secure the perpetuity of our institutions. Government credit and direct taxation will then constitute the two main sources from which the constituted authorities of the nation can raise the necessary supplies; and when the former shall have become exhausted, as it soon will be if resorted to alone, then the important

question of a recall of the deposits will arise; and if affirmatively determined, will the people of this State consent to the imposition of a tax to meet the instalments required, in addition to other impositions incident to a state of war? If such a proposition shall be favorably received and meet with commendation from the majority, we may cherish the hope that a portion, at least, of the deposit fund will be retained for the support of our common schools.

Aside from the important results flowing from a well organized system of school instruction, which can be subject to legal regulation only when the State is an actual donor of a portion of the means for its support, the appropriations now made are an essential relief to a majority of the districts in the State, and actually constitute more than one half of the whole charge for teachers' wages; any material diminution in amount would, therefore, prove extremely embarrassing, and would break up many of the smaller schools in the State.

Upon a more extended examination and farther review of the operations of our school system, the undersigned deems it proper to restate the estimated annual expense of the schools under his supervision; a statement which is frequently made in the annual reports from this office, with a view of conveying to the public a general idea of the whole annual expense incurred for the support of schools. The statement itself shows that some of the items are put down as estimates merely; but it is believed they are within the sums actually expended or incurred.

Interest at 7 per cent. on \$3,807,123.55, the cost of school houses, &c., as returned in the census of 1845, with the additional sums estimated for 1846,-----	\$266,498 64
Fuel for 10,500 schools, at \$8.00 for each,-----	84,000 00
Fees of collectors on \$365,051, raised by tax at 3 per cent.,-----	10,951 53
Fees for collecting \$460,764.78, at 5 per cent.,--	23,037 23
Repairs of school houses, average \$6.00 each,---	65,424 00
Compensation of town superintendents and town officers,-----	35,547 15
Carried forward,-----	\$

Carried forward,-----	\$	
County superintendents' compensation, paid by counties,-----		14,308 91
do do do paid by State,-----		14,308 91
Total ascertained and estimated expenses,-----	\$	514,076 37
Add amount actually received and apportioned, July 1st, 1846, including library money,-----		772,578. 02
Receipts on rate bills, equal to those of 1845,-----		460,764 78

making a total aggregate in the State of----- \$1,747,419 17
for the support of schools and purchase of libraries, without including the expense of books and stationery for the pupils. This sum being divided by 742,433, the number of children taught, gives an average of \$2.35 for each.

Of the Revenue of the School Fund.

The following statement shows the amount of received for revenue on the capital of the School Fund proper, and the amount transferred from the U. S. Deposit Fund, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of September, 1846, and also the balance in the Treasury, at the close of the years 1845 and 1846.

Balance in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1845,	\$86,828 96
Amount received into the Treasury on account of revenue during the year ending September 30th, 1846,	117,180 60
Amount received for appropriation from the U. S. Deposit Fund,-----	165,000 00
Amount transferred from the General Fund, for one year's interest allowed per chap. 80, Laws of 1843, on the bonds of the several purchasers of the lands ceded by the Oneida Indians by the treaty of 1840,	4,225 60
Amount transferred from the General Fund, for the loss of interest on bonds cancelled per chap. 43, Laws of 1845, for the relief of the Oneida purchasers, -----	2,051 92
	<hr/> \$375,287 08
Amount paid out of the Treasury during the year ending 30th September, 1846,-----	271,073 81
	<hr/>
Balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1846,-----	\$104,213 27
[Assembly, No. 10.]	3

The above balance will not be called for until the 1st day of February, 1847; and, in the mean time, the payments into the Treasury on account of revenue, will, with the above sum, considerably exceed the amount then to be apportioned to the several counties in the State. The productive capital of this fund, on the 30th of September, 1845, would, at 6 per cent. interest, have produced an annual revenue of \$125,437 46. The whole amount received for the last year was \$123,458.12; being less than 6 per cent. on the whole capital. About three fourths of the capital of the Fund is invested in bonds for lands, bonds for loans, and the loans of 1792 and 1808; and, although these securities may be ample and perfectly good, the annual receipts of interest are not always uniform. "The character of the investments" is such as to affect the income adversely, whenever a pecuniary pressure acts upon the general business of the community. But, with the return of business to its accustomed channels and the restoration of prosperity, these balances are supposed to be liquidated, and the revenues are brought up equal to the appropriations paid from the Treasury.

In the Comptroller's report to the Convention (see Convention Documents of 1846, No. 40,) it is stated that, from 1816 to 1830, the General Fund advanced to the School Fund \$81,853 10 more than was refunded, to make the annual revenues equal to the sum required by law to be distributed. From 1830 to 1846 inclusive, (see statement G. herewith submitted,) the annual revenues of interest paid into the Treasury, amount to \$1,822,976.76; and the aggregate of the sums paid out for distribution, is \$1,804,433, during the same period, leaving an excess of receipts over appropriations of about \$19,000. Besides this balance, all the benefit arising from the payment of the income into the Treasury and its remaining there until subsequently paid out, whatever that may have been, has accrued to the General Fund. It is also understood, that whenever any portion of the capital of this fund is paid into the Treasury between the commencement and close of the fiscal year, it remains there without drawing interest until invested, or until after the accounts are stated at the Comptroller's office, and the balances for the year ascertained. Meanwhile, these payments aid materially in swelling the Treasury accounts at the bank; and stipulated interest is paid on the balances found due to either party in the course of the year, agreeably to arrangements entered into for that purpose. The use of this money by the Treasury, while it remains there, must be advantageous to it; and it is believed, that by a statement of a strict interest account, from 1830 to the present time, between the School

Fund and the Treasury, the former would not be found largely indebted to the General Fund. The present productive capital of this fund would, at six per cent. interest, produce an annual revenue of \$128,036.58; and, at five and a half per cent., \$117,366.87 if promptly paid at the Treasury.

III. OF THE CAPITAL OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND AND THE IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT THERE- OF.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund, on the 30th day of September, 1846, comprehended the following items and sums of money :—

Amount of bonds for lands sold, -----	\$887,024 23
“ for loans, -----	293,941 43
“ balance due on loan of 1792,-----	105,232 60
“ “ 1808,-----	208,469 84
“ “ 1840,-----	8,200 00
“ Manhattan Company bank stock, -----	50,000 00
“ stocks of this State,-----	115,500 00
“ Comptroller's bond,-----	51,645 49
“ money in the Treasury,-----	413,928 46
	<hr/>
	\$2,133,942 05
Amount of capital of said fund, Sept. 30th, 1845,--	2,090,632 41
	<hr/>
Increase during the year,-----	\$43,309 64
	<hr/>

Bonds, belonging to the surplus revenue of the U. S. Deposit Fund, amounting to \$31,832.75, have, during the past year, been transferred to the capital of the Common School Fund, pursuant to the act, chapter 237, of the Laws of 1838; and the other items of increase, amounting to \$11,477.85, will be found in the statement of the increase and diminution of the capital of the fund, herewith submitted and marked E.

The fund was never so large, as at the close of the last fiscal year, by the sum of \$97,317.33, since its formation.

A table is herewith submitted marked G. which exhibits the capital of this fund at the close of each fiscal year since its foundation, the annual interest or revenue derived therefrom, the sums annually

paid from the State treasury, the increase of the capital from year to year, the amount of money received by the districts, and the sums paid by individuals on rate bills. The capital of the Common School Fund has sustained losses since its establishment, amounting in the aggregate to \$179,208.90; and has been increased by transfers from the surplus revenues of the U. S. Deposit Fund, which accrued in the years 1839, 1840 and 1842, in the sum of \$113,106.34. See Comptroller's Report to the Convention, document No. 40, pages 14 and 21. The whole amount of surplus received by the Common School Fund from the U. S. Deposit Fund, including the \$31,832.75 transferred during the last year, is \$144,938.09; and from all other sources, since 1838, the net amount received and carried to capital has been \$69,357.59.

The following statement shows the amount of capital of this fund at every period of five years since its creation, corresponding with the years in which apportionments are made as now provided by law, the increase of capital during the same time, and the number of children between five and sixteen years of age, from the time of the first statistical reports in 1815, with the increase of the same during the same periods.

Date.	Capital.	Increase from one period to the other.	No. of children at same date.	Increase f'm one period to the oth'r.
1811,....	\$483,326 29			
1816,....	982,242 26	\$498,915 97	198,440	
1821,....	1,215,526 00	233,283 74	339,258	140,818
1826,....	1,319,886 46	104,360 46	411,256	71,998
1831,....	1,696,743 66	376,857 20	509,967	98,711
1836,....	1,875,191 71	178,448 05	538,398	28,431
1841,....	2,036,625 68	161,433 97	583,347	44,949
1846,....	2,133,943 01	97,317 33	703,399	120,052

From the foundation of this fund to 1831, the increase of the capital exceeds that of the children, between the ages of five and sixteen, more than one-half; from 1831 to 1841, the capital was increased \$339,882.02, and the number of children 73,380; but from 1841 to 1846, a period of five years, the capital was augmented only \$97,317.33, while the number of children had increased 120,052 in the same time. Large as this fund now is, serious apprehensions may well be felt, that its income will not be adequate to the calls of individual necessity and the public exigencies. The whole fund is

now productive, or nearly so, and at 6 per cent would yield an annual revenue of about \$128,000, which is not quite five and a half cents to each reported child in the State, between five and sixteen years; and this, without the aid of auxiliary funds, would not afford any relief to the indigent parent or the orphan, and would be no inducement to others having the means, voluntarily to adopt our school district organization, and subject themselves to legal restraints and contributions. The system itself is based on the free and voluntary action of the legal voters of the district; and, if they do not organize and choose the school district officers, they cannot claim any portion of the public fund.

The tenth section of the 7th article of the Constitution of 1821, provided that the proceeds of all lands belonging to this State, except such parts thereof as might be reserved or appropriated to public use or ceded to the United States, which should thereafter be sold or disposed of, together with the fund denominated the Common School Fund, should be and remain a perpetual fund; the interest of which should be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of common schools throughout the State.

When that instrument was adopted, the State held lands to the amount of 991,659 acres, that were transferred to the Common School Fund, and the proceeds of these lands, as they were sold and disposed of, became a part of the same. About 663,925 acres had, at the close of the last fiscal year, been sold, and the proceeds when realized carried to the capital of this fund. The bonds taken for these lands on a sale made of them, and which have not been paid, are included among the "bonds for lands sold," and constitute a part of the *productive* capital of the fund. There remain about 327,734 acres of land belonging to this fund, valued at \$163,800; and this part of it has usually been classed as *unproductive*.

The *productive* capital of the fund was, as above stated, on the 30th day of September last, \$2,133,943.01.

Unproductive, 327,734 acres of land, estimated at \$163,800.

The *ninth* article of the Constitution recently framed, and approved and adopted by the electors of the State, and now in full force as the supreme law, ordains that "the capital of the Common School Fund shall be preserved inviolate;" that "the revenue of the said fund shall be applied to the support of common schools," and that

"the sum of *twenty-five thousand dollars* of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall, each year, be appropriated to, and made a part of, the capital of the said Common School Fund.

Although the language of the present Constitution is not as precise and definite as the former, in regard to the items constituting this fund and to the appropriation of the proceeds of certain lands belonging to it, yet it is not supposed that any difficulties can arise relative to the object and intent of its framers on this point, or in respect to the perpetual annual application of the interest or income to the support of schools.

Under existing laws, the capital of this fund may be invested in "the public stocks of this State, of the United States, or of the cities of New-York and Albany," or on bond and mortgage, in the several counties, on loans to be made by the commissioners for loaning certain moneys belonging to the United States Deposit Fund, subject to such directions as may be prescribed by the Comptroller. Special acts have been passed by the Legislature, on several occasions, authorizing specific loans of the capital of this fund, to other cities and counties than those before named, and in some instances, to towns. The State, including the canal and other stocks, is now a debtor to the capital of this fund, nearly six hundred thousand dollars, and this balance is rapidly increasing, under the operation of applying this capital to the ordinary purposes of the Treasury. How soon, or to what extent, the General Fund may be relieved by the Sinking Fund provided by the second section of the 7th article of the Constitution, and the annual appropriation secured, by the 3d section of the same article, from the surplus revenues of the canals for the necessary expenses of the State, may be somewhat problematical. At the rate of accumulation for a few years past, there will soon have been paid into the State Treasury, and expended in defraying the necessary expenses of the State, more than one million dollars of this capital, to be reimbursed *when* the condition of the General Fund may render it convenient, and it may be the pleasure of the Legislature so to direct.

The law requires the Superintendent, in his annual report, to suggest "plans for the improvement and management of the Common School Fund;" and, in obedience to this requirement, the undersigned respectfully suggests:

That the period for closing the accounts of this fund and making the annual rests at the Treasury, be changed from the 30th day

of September to the 1st day of March ; so that the balance in the Treasury may be ascertained, soon after the time now fixed by law, for the annual distribution of the revenues among the several counties of the State; and that whenever there may be a balance of revenue in the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year above specified, over and above the sums apportioned and distributed, that year, such balance shall be carried to, and form a part of, the capital of the fund.

The accumulations of capital from the income of the United States Deposit Fund, if realized under the provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, would, at six per cent., yield such an income, if immediately invested, as would secure an increased distribution, for the support of schools, of \$10,000, at the expiration of four years from the receipt of interest on the first instalment, and would leave a balance of five thousand dollars to be carried to the capital of the fund.

The "improvement and management" of these moneys, is a trust of the highest and most sacred character ever committed to the hands of man; and, on two interesting and momentous occasions in our history, the people of this State have declared this fund perpetual and inviolable. An exact execution of a trust between individuals, requires the immediate investment of the trust funds, and a complete and careful separation of them from all others; and the present seems to be a very appropriate occasion to invoke public attention to the subject, and to give such expositions, if practicable, as will enable the Legislature to provide for the most perfect security of the capital of this fund, and to render the income in the highest degree available.

The Superintendent fully concurs in the suggestion, contained in the last annual report of the Comptroller, (see Assembly Document, No. 25, page 38,) that "all the necessary printing for the common schools should be charged upon the revenues" of the School Fund, "and not on the deficient revenues of the General Fund;" and he respectfully submits, whether the latter fund should not pay interest on the capital of the former, from the time of its receipt into the Treasury and diversion to the necessary expenses of the government; and also the interest, on the balances of the revenue, which is paid by the bank receiving the treasury deposits, and is credited to the General Fund.

Of the Organization of the Common Schools.

Since the general revision of the Statutes in 1831, laws have been passed, modifying and materially changing in many important particulars, the school laws of the State; and without farther legislative intervention, these different provisions cannot be properly arranged or adjusted in order and immediate connection, under the various heads to which they relate. An arrangement, not only convenient to all, but highly necessary to enable the school officers, without perplexing difficulties, to ascertain their duties as declared by law, should be made to bring the different provisions relating to the same subject, or to the various duties of the different classes of officers, together under some general head. There are about fifty thousand officers, who are called on to execute these laws; and a daily application and construction of them is required. Those especially, in reference to district taxation, are found the most embarrassing, and give rise to more litigations and vexations than all the other provisions collectively. Laws of this character should be plain, concise, and well arranged; the powers and duties of the inhabitants of the school districts and of the respective officers should be clearly defined; and the Superintendent has no doubt that a careful revision of these laws, for this purpose, would be productive of much good to the community, prove highly satisfactory, and remove the charge of complexity which now exists. In suggesting a revision and simplification of the common school laws, the Superintendent does not, by any means, desire to be understood as recommending any material change in the leading and essential parts of the system, as now organized.

The undersigned again respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature to the election and term of office of the town superintendents of common schools. There is not in the whole administrative department of the system, an office of higher importance than this; and, without practical experience of its duties, few incumbents can or do successfully and accurately perform them. Justices of the peace hold their offices four years; town assessors, three years; trustees of school districts, three years; and, where three commissioners of highways are elected in any town, each incumbent, after the first election and classification, holds for the period of three years. The superintendent cannot hesitate to express a decided opinion, that a biennial or triennial election of town superintendents would permanently advance the interests of education. The annual town meetings, in the several counties of the State, are required to be held,

between the first days of February and May, in each year, as may be fixed by the boards of supervisors; and the town superintendents are directed by law, to apportion the school moneys of their respective towns, among the several school districts therein, on the first Tuesday of April, in each year, or at an earlier period, if the school district reports and school moneys shall have been received. In every instance, where a change takes place, either before or after the first Tuesday of April, and these are not rare, the officer who makes the apportionments, does not usually pay out but a very small portion of the moneys; and if there are any difficulties attending the apportionments, or any questions arising in regard to the sufficiency of the trustees' reports, the new incumbent probably would not know any thing, or but very little, concerning them; and hence numerous and vexatious questions arise which might be avoided. It is therefore respectfully suggested, that the expiration of the term of these officers should be uniform throughout the State; and, in reference to the period fixed by law for the settlement of town accounts, and the usual time for closing the summer schools and the commencement of the winter terms, the first day of November will probably be found the most appropriate and convenient. Statements of the apportionments made by these officers, of the school money belonging to their towns, are required to be filed in the town clerks' offices. Abstracts of the amounts received, and the aggregates of the apportionments should also be made and certified by these officers, and transmitted to the department, within ten days from the time the same is required to be made and filed in the town clerk's office. This would no doubt afford some opportunity for examining and correcting any discrepancies, and detecting the errors, if any exist.

The provisions of original sections 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102, of Title 2, Article 5, Chap. 15, Part First of the Revised Statutes, have become inoperative, in consequence of the change of the term or duration of office of the trustees, by the act, chap. 133, of the Laws of 1843. Instances have occurred, where a trustee in office has received moneys belonging to the district, which he has refused to pay over or appropriate, as required by law; and as the suit for the recovery of the money so withheld and of the penalty incurred, is directed to be brought, by the *successors* of such delinquent trustee, in their name of office, and in no other form, the district may be entirely without remedy for two years, whenever an obstinate and unfaithful man shall have received and misapplied the funds of the district.

It would no doubt be found useful, if the original fifty-first section of the above Title were so modified, as to allow only the town superintendent, of the town in which the school house of a joint-district may be located, to examine into and certify the qualifications of teachers, and if the inhabitants of such districts were prohibited from placing their school houses, on the division lines of any two or more towns. The school houses should be located so that they can be truly reported, and not returned more than once. The concurrent power, vested in the superintendents of two or more towns, to examine and certify as to the qualifications of teachers to be employed in the joint districts, often occasions inconvenience and mischief, which may be avoided by confining this duty to one officer. The town and county superintendents now have concurrent authority to grant what are called town licenses, which continue in force one year and restrict the employment of the teachers to the towns respectively named in them.

The school laws should contain every direction required of the school officers, in respect to the discharge of their duties, without referring to other statutes or provisions not contained in them. The mode of resignation by a district officer is not pointed out, except by referring to a provision contained in a different chapter of the Revised Statutes; and the district collectors are authorised to collect the moneys specified in the tax lists and rate bills, "in the same manner that the collectors are authorised to collect town and county charges;" presenting numerous instances where these officers are subjected to the trouble and expense of travelling several miles to examine some authority, or obtain some information, in regard to the correct discharge of their duty. The trustees have an important and sometimes a vexatious and thankless service to perform; and it is believed, that much litigation may be avoided by declaring distinctly and concisely in the body of the Statute, their powers and duties.

It has hitherto been the policy of the Legislature to apportion the funds of the State, in such manner as to allot, as nearly as practicable, an equal portion to each child, between five and sixteen years of age; and, at one period, the apportionments were based upon the number of children reported from the several towns and counties, between those ages, and not upon the aggregate of the whole population in each. For obvious reasons, this mode of distribution has been again changed, and the apportionments are now "made among the several towns and cities of the State, according to the ratio of their population respectively, as compared with the population of the

whole State, according to the last preceding census;" but the town superintendents are directed to apportion the school moneys, received by them, "among the several school districts, parts of districts, and neighborhoods separately set off within the town, in proportion to the number of children residing in each, over the age of five, and under that of sixteen years, as the same shall have appeared from the last annual reports of their respective trustees." If the enumerations, upon which both of these apportionments are based, be accurate, then it is evident the proportion of children between the above ages, to the whole population, is much larger in some counties than in others.

The following statement gives the amount apportioned, under the last census, to each of the counties named, the number of children in each, between five and sixteen years of age, on the 1st day of January, 1846, and the ratio of public money for each child in the same county.

COUNTIES.	Sums apportioned.	No. of children between 5 and 16 years.	Proportion to each child.
Allegany,.....	\$3,314 51	10,653	\$0.31
Steuben,.....	5,455 03	16,861	0.32
St. Lawrence,.....	6,581 76	19,601	0.33
Greene,.....	3,373 18	9,493	0.34
Jefferson,.....	6,860 97	19,504	0.35
Broome,.....	2,724 15	7,389	0.36
Otsego,.....	5,331 21	14,139	0.37
Cayuga,.....	5,241 94	13,587	0.38
Washington,.....	4,281 23	10,747	0.39
Erie,.....	8,300 00	20,751	0.40
Albany,.....	8,155 00	19,657	0.41
Richmond,.....	1,443 25	3,352	0.43
Oneida,.....	8,948 98	20,063	0.44
Rockland,.....	1,450 52	3,230	0.45
New-York,.....	39,183 58	78,000	0.50
Schenectady,.....	1,755 36	3,051	0.57

This table shows a great inequality in the sums apportioned to the children in the sixteen counties above given; and a like difference exists among the remaining counties of the State. If it be the purpose of the Legislature to make a distribution of the School Fund equally, it is obvious that object is not accomplished by the present mode of apportionment and distribution. Why should there be ten cents less assigned to each school child in Allegany, than in

Albany; or twenty-four cents more to each of the school children in Schenectady, than in St. Lawrence? In preparing the above statement, it was not deemed important to put down the fractions of the cent, and therefore they are not stated. This exposition presents an interesting problem for the consideration of the Legislature.

A return to the former method of apportionment is not advisable, even if an accurate enumeration of the children, between the school ages, could be obtained; but this cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means pursued in taking the census. The basis for the apportionments is now ascertained every five years; and, during the intervening time, five-elevenths of the children, if living, have passed the age of sixteen, and all who are over one year old and not over five, at the date of one census, and who may survive the second, will, of course, have arrived within the school ages. An apportionment, therefore, among the several towns and cities of the State, according to the ratio of the children in each, over one year of age and not exceeding fifteen, at the date of the census or enumeration, would, it is believed, be found a just and fair basis, and would afford a more equal participation of the School Fund. The excess of mortality among children, between the ages of one and five, which, probably, prevails in some portions of the State over others, may be urged as an objection against this plan; but, can this be of sufficient magnitude to present any serious obstacle against its being adopted? This enumeration can be effected every five years, by taking the United States census as one, and conforming our usage in in this particular, to that of the United States; and, if any proof of the correctness of the general enumerations be deemed necessary, the trustees of the districts can be required to ascertain and report the number of children, of the above ages, in their respective districts, confining their inquiries to the same period designated for taking the State or United States census.

The apportionment of the school moneys, made in conformity to law, under the census of 1845, is herewith submitted and marked H.

The trustees of school districts are now authorized "to exempt from the payment of the wages of the teachers," and from their proportion of fuel, "such indigent persons within their districts, as they shall think proper, either wholly or in part;" and the amount of the deficiencies occasioned by these exemptions is made a charge upon the district, and may be supplied by tax upon the real and personal property of the district, or, "collected by rate bill, as the case may require." This benign provision engrafted into our system, with a

view of providing adequate means for the instruction of the destitute, with the aid of the public funds, has not, it is believed, been abused by an excessive or indiscriminate application to numerous or unworthy objects. The experience of the department, and all the official information received by the Superintendent, establish the grave and painful fact, that hundreds and thousands of the destitute children in our State, do not attend our public schools at all, or only so long as the public money will pay their portion of the teachers' wages; and what stronger confirmation of this can be necessary, than a reference to the large number of children in attendance, less than two months, in proportion to those who have attended for a longer period? Would not a parent, prompted by inclination and duty to send his child to school one month, extend the time to successive months, and even years, if indigence did not prevent?

The Superintendent respectfully submits, that the deficiencies, arising from the exemption of indigent persons by the trustees, should not be a charge upon the school district, but upon the town or towns in which the same may be formed. The often repeated visits of the district collector are a source of just and serious complaint to the inhabitants, and may, in a great measure, be avoided without any detriment to the schools.

If the trustees were authorised to certify the amount of their exemptions, for each quarter or term of the year, and to deliver a certificate thereof to the supervisors of their respective towns, the sums so certified, if found reasonable and proper, might be levied and collected with the other town charges, and paid to the trustees or town superintendent, for the use of the districts respectively, where the exemptions were made. By incorporating into our school laws, provisions similar to those contained in sections 29 and 30, of the act, chapter 180, of the Laws of 1845, the trustees and school teachers might, for a limited period, be authorized to receive the sums raised for district taxes, or due on rate bills; and the warrants for the collection of what remained unpaid of either, might be executed by a constable or collector of the town, and the office of district collector abolished.

Some restraint it is thought, should be imposed upon the almost unlimited power of the town superintendents to change, regulate and alter school districts; and especially in cases, where a majority of the taxable inhabitants of a district, may object to any proposed alteration. The boundaries of districts should not be changed, to take

effect during the terms of the schools, or when a school is in operation.

The following statement, compiled from official documents in the department, exhibits the whole amount of fees, charged and allowed to the commissioners and inspectors of common schools, the year before the abolition of those officers and the substitution of town superintendents, and the amount charged and allowed to the latter officers, for the year 1845, in the several counties named.

Counties.	No. Towns.	Amt. paid to Com. and Inspectors.	Amount paid to Town Superintendents.
St. Lawrence,	24	\$1,384 12	\$889 17
Onondaga,	18	1,149 84	954 67
Wyoming,	13	779 51	579 28
Tioga,	9	373 71	331 02
Orleans,	9	758 82	457 37
Livingston,	13	602 85	780 09
Montgomery,	10	614 63	639 69
Jefferson,	20	1,272 76	1,276 71
		<hr/> \$6,936 24	<hr/> \$5,908 00

The whole number of towns in St. Lawrence is 28, and reports of the amount of fees allowed to town superintendents, in twenty-four towns have been received at this office.

It could not have been reasonably expected that the expense of town supervision and inspection would have been reduced, in the ratio of reduction in the number of officers ; nor was it anticipated, that the charges under the present organization, would have nearly equalled the former.

IV. OF OTHER MATTERS, RELATING TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS, AND TO THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

School District Libraries.

The number of volumes in the district libraries, on the 1st day of January, 1846, was 1,203,139,—having increased during the year, only 57,889 volumes. The increase from 1844 to 1845, was 106,854 volumes.

In two of the counties only, does the number of volumes exceed 35,000; in six of the other counties, the numbers exceed 30,000, but are less than 35,000; in fourteen counties, the aggregate number of volumes ranges from 25,000 and upwards, to nearly 30,000; in eight counties the numbers range between 20,000 and 25,000; in ten counties, between 15,000 and 20,000; in thirteen counties, between 10,000 and 15,000; and in the remaining six counties, from 1,043, in Hamilton county, to 8,618, in Putnam.

The average cost of each volume, purchased for the libraries in 1845, assuming the whole amount of library money to have been applied to that object, is one dollar and sixty-five and a half cents; but this statement is sufficient to destroy any such presumption. There is not any reasonable probability, that the whole of this fund has been paid out for this and no other school object. It is probable that, in many instances, the inhabitants of school districts containing the required number of volumes, have appropriated the library money belonging to the district, to the purchase of maps, globes, blackboards, or other scientific apparatus, for the use of the schools, in their respective districts, as authorized by the sixteenth section of the act, chapter 133, of the Laws of 1843. Instances, however, have been reported to the department, where town superintendents, regardless of their duty and the injunctions of the statute, have not only paid over to the districts, the money apportioned, when the reports made by trustees were defective, in not showing the library moneys to have been expended according to law, and thereby subjected themselves to a penalty, but have even advised trustees, that this money could be applied to the payment of teacher's wages. To what extent, these salutary provisions of the statute have been disregarded, the Superintendent has no means of ascertaining. The dispensing power of the department is adequate to any relief required, arising from unintentional error or accidental omission; and the exercise of it, in any other case, would encourage an habitual neglect of duty, and invite contempt for the laws of the State.

The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions contained in the last annual report from this office, respecting a modification of the present law in regard to the future application of this portion of the School Fund. The annual expenditure of \$95,000 for these libraries, produces strong competition among publishers, and the influence the works thus spread over every portion of the State are supposed or known to exert upon the feelings and judgments of their numerous juvenile and adult readers,

and especially the former, has excited considerable interest in regard to the peculiar character of the books purchased for, and retained in, these libraries. The Superintendent, in no instance, interferes with the selections made for the libraries, "unless requested by the trustees of a district, pursuant to a vote of its inhabitants." These selections are made by the trustees, with a full knowledge that a standing regulation of this department, passed and promulgated when the law appropriating the funds for, and authorizing the purchase of, these libraries was passed, discountenanced the admission of "works imbued with party politics, and those of a sectarian character, or of hostility to the christian religion;" that, if any such books were admitted or purchased, it was the deliberate judgment of the department that "such application of the public money would be an utter violation of the law:" and that if any case of improper selection of books should come before the Superintendent by appeal from any inhabitant, such selection would be set aside."

Some elucidation of the terms, "and those of a sectarian character, or of hostility to the christian religion," seemed to be required; and it is believed that the following exposition of them met the entire approval of the distinguished incumbent by whose direction it was prepared.

"1. No works written professedly to uphold or attack any sect or creed in our country, claiming to be a religious one, shall be tolerated in the school libraries.

"2. Standard works on other topics shall not be excluded because they incidentally and indirectly betray the religious opinions of their authors.

"3. Works avowedly on other topics, which abound in direct and unreserved attacks on, or defence of, the character of any religious sect, or those which hold up any religious body to contempt or execration, by singling out or bringing together only the darker parts of its history or character, shall be excluded from the school libraries."

In a country whose constitution and laws guarantee full and free toleration alike to Protestant and Catholic, whether of Rome or not of Rome, to the Unitarian, Universalist and Jew, to the Orthodox and Heterodox, what right have either to claim exemption from the operation of this rule, and to insist that the district libraries shall become the propagandists of their peculiar tenets, while all the others

are excluded? Every inhabitant of the district and citizen of the State, Jew or Gentile, Christian or Infidel, contribute of their means to support this charge; and, "even and exact justice" demands that the rule of exclusion should be equally and inflexibly applied to each; otherwise, all must be permitted to enter the *arena*. There are, indeed, some, whose opinions command respectful consideration in the community, who would venture even upon the latter experiment, and allow the trustees to bring into their libraries, without any limitation, the published works of any and every religious sect known in our country, and exclusively devoted to the dissemination of the peculiar tenets and sectarian views of their authors and publishers. Having gone thus far, works "hostile to the christian religion," and abjuring and contemning its principles and practices, would soon follow. The All-wise Dispenser of "every good and perfect gift," has bestowed upon our favored country "blessings innumerable," and almost without limit. The hand of charity goes not here unfilled, nor are its objects circumscribed; the meretricious connexion of Church and State has never been sanctioned, nor are sacrificial observances exacted; yet, all are tolerated in the bestowal of the former and the exercise of the latter, in accordance with the requirements of duty, and the dictates of an approving conscience. Sabbath school, church and parish libraries are appropriate receptacles for works of peculiar sectarian tendencies; and no one, it is believed, who properly appreciates his own rights and justly estimates the rights of others, would seek, by indirection or otherwise, to enjoy any immunity at the expense of his neighbor. This prohibition, called for by the statute and enforced by the department, was not intended to produce any injustice or inconvenience; but to prevent the perpetration of both, and to guard the rights and interests of the minorities, and preserve them from the encroachments of the majorities. The State, in the exercise of its paternal care and government, should not seek to wound the religious sensibilities of its citizens by direct interference or requirement; nor can it do so, in matters of conscience, without violating a highly cherished principle of the fundamental law. Every individual in our community may bestow his money and devote his best exertions, as he pleases, in propagating his religious faith and particular creed, provided he does not offend against the rights of others; and if he be prohibited from using the public money and the school libraries as the direct agents of his operations, the prohibition equally shields him against assaults from others. No work, however tolerant and tender it may be in regard to the peculiar doctrines and tenets of some denominations, on points where they may not harmonize in all respects, can be held unsectarian, if its object be "to attack

the religious faith or creed" of any other, even if it be no more than one. The school district library is the common neutral ground where all should meet, divested of "offensive and defensive armor;" and where the devout believer in the doctrines of the Trinity should not be denounced as idolatrous, nor the Unitarian charged with heresy.

All controversy in regard to this topic must be avoided, and every effort to make the libraries the receptacles of works of the above controversial character, must be abandoned, or we may soon expect to encounter the manifestations of public indifference, so marked and decisive, as will leave no hope of sustaining these libraries, or of perpetuating their general usefulness.

Indian Schools.

By the provisions of the first section of the act, chap. 45, of the Laws, of 1846, the trustees of school districts are prohibited from enumerating in their annual reports, any Indian children, between the ages of five and sixteen years, residing in their respective districts, who have not attended the district school of the same district, at least three months during the year preceding the date of the report; and, by the second section of the same act, the town superintendent of any town in which a school for the instruction of Indian children in the elementary branches, shall have been maintained as provided for therein, is required to apportion and pay over to the teachers of such schools, on the written consent of the peace-makers, for the Indians residing on the reservation to which such children may belong, such part of the public money, as may be in proportion to the number of children taught or attending the school, for an average period of three months. The money, thus apportioned and directed to be paid, is taken from the fund apportioned to the payment of teachers' wages, in the several towns where the reservations may be located and the school maintained, and consequently operates to diminish the amount to be paid to the other school districts.

By the act, chap. 114 of the Laws of 1846, provision has been made for building and furnishing school-houses, on the Onondaga, Cattaraugus, Allegany and St. Regis reservations in this State, for the accommodation and instruction of Indian children residing thereon. This act, also appropriates, for the term of five years, for the payment of the wages of the teachers and other expenses of the schools, to be kept in these school-houses, the following sums of money annually: for the school on the Cattaraugus reservation, three hundred and fifty dollars; on the Allegany, three hundred dollars; on

the Onondaga, two hundred and fifty dollars; and on the St. Regis, two hundred dollars.

The sums thus appropriated, are to be paid out of the income of the United States Deposit Fund; and neither of the last two of the several annual payments can be made, unless the Indians residing on the reservation, for whose benefit the same is appropriated, shall first pay, into the hands of the agent authorized to receive and expend such moneys, at least twenty per cent on the amount contributed by the State; and no portion of such annual payments, except the first, can be made, unless it appears, by satisfactory evidence to be submitted to the State Superintendent, that a school has been kept, in the school-house on the reservation, for the term of six months, at least, during the preceding year.

The moneys appropriated by this act, for the building and furnishing of the school-houses, on the Onondaga and St. Regis reservations, and for the payment of school teachers' wages, were directed to be paid to the agents of the respective tribes, on their giving a bond to the people of this State, with such satisfactory security as might be approved by the Superintendent of Common Schools, and filing the same in this office, conditioned for the proper and faithful expenditure of all moneys paid to them respectively, or which might come into their hands by virtue of the act, and on their rendering to the Superintendent annually, in the month of October, a just and true account of all the receipts and expenditures of such agents, under the provisions of said act. The agents of these respective tribes, having complied with these requisitions of the law, the sums, appropriated for the construction of school-houses, on the above reservations, have, during the past season, been drawn from the Treasury, on the warrant of the Comptroller; and the agent of the Onondaga Indians, Mr. Partridge, in his report of the expenditure of the amount received by him, states that he had paid out the sum of two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for the materials and work on the building; that the Indians gave the stone and heavy timber, to the value of about fifty dollars, by which means he was enabled to erect a school-house, thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with nine feet posts, strong and durable, well finished in all respects, painted outside, and seated for the accommodation of about seventy scholars; that the main room is twenty-four feet square and the remaining portion of the building is divided into three compartments, a library room, wood room, and entrance hall, each six feet by eight; and that "with but few exceptions, the Indians re-

gard this munificence of the State, with favor and gratitude." A school has been opened, under very favorable auspices, giving great promise of usefulness, in promoting civilization and diffusing intelligence among this remnant of an influential branch of the Iroquois confederacy.

The agent of the St. Regis Indians states in his report, that he had obtained from the trustees of that tribe a lease of a suitable school house site on that reservation, executed to the people of this State—the Indians, by their trustees, having assented to the establishment of the school, and that he had made a contract for the erection of a school house, twenty-two feet by thirty-two, to be painted outside, and furnished so as to seat sixty-five scholars, and the whole to be completed by the twentieth day of November last, for one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, leaving a balance of fifty-three dollars of the appropriation in the hands of the agent, to be applied to furnishing the house and the procurement of needful and usual appendages.

From information, subsequently communicated by Phineas Atwater, Esq., the agent of this tribe, the Superintendent is enabled to state, that a school, numerously attended, has been commenced, under the direction of an accomplished teacher, and under such circumstances as, with judicious management, cannot fail to render this a very efficient and useful school for the children of this tribe.

The sums appropriated by this act for the construction of school houses on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations, were directed to be paid to two commissioners named therein; but as these persons have not produced and filed the bond required, no steps have yet been taken to carry into effect the beneficent objects of these grants, in respect to the Indian schools on these two reservations.

The duty of taking the census of the Indians on the several reservations in this State, prescribed by the act chap. 140, of the Laws of 1845, was performed by gentlemen long familiar with the Indian character, their customs, manners, and habits; and the results given are relied upon as accurate. The whole number of Indian children residing upon the several reservations in the State, on the first day of July, 1845, given in the census reports, was nine hundred and eighty-four, (984,) distributed as follows: On the Oneida reservation, 59; Onondaga, 169; Tuscarora, 63; Buffalo, 117; Cattaraugus, 121; Cayugas, on the Cattaraugus reservation, 21; Allegany

227; Tonawanda, 126; St. Regis, 81. The aggregate of the whole Indian population upon these reservations is 3,753; and the proportion of children, of the above ages, to the whole population, is nearly one to four, or twenty-five per cent., a ratio almost as large as that given by the census for the white population in the State.

The births and deaths among the Indians during the year preceding the 1st day of July, 1845, are stated to be nearly equal, being 121 births and 120 deaths; and the largest excess of mortality is found on the Onondaga, Buffalo, and Allegany reservations; while the births exceed the deaths among the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and Tonawandas. If, from the above data, it may be assumed that there cannot be any natural increase in the aggregate of the population, among these remnants of a once powerful and considerably numerous people, the conclusion is quite strong and certain, from the premises before given, that the ratio of mortality must be the largest among the adults and children over and under the ages of five and sixteen; otherwise, we should not find the proportions of children between five and sixteen years, to the whole population, to correspond so nearly between the two races. Vain and utterly hopeless must be all attempts to introduce the arts of civilization among any people whose minds are untutored, and whose understandings are shrouded with an ignorance as dark and impenetrable as the legends of their origin, and the machinations of their Evil Spirit. The policy of the Legislature, indicated by the acts before referred to, must be perfectly apparent, and will receive, as it deserves, the cordial approbation and support of a just and liberal people. The commissioners designated by the act, to receive and expend the money appropriated for the erection of school houses, on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, have not tendered the required bond, on the ground, as is understood, that no provision has been made to compensate them for the services to be performed. The beneficial objects contemplated can, no doubt, be attained by a change in the commission, or by authorising a compensation to be paid to the persons already designated.

The District School Journal.

The State subscription to this periodical, has been continued by the undersigned since his appointment, under a full conviction of its necessity and importance, not only as a convenient medium of transmitting and diffusing the orders, regulations and decisions of the department, and the various laws passed, from time to time, by the

Legislature, in relation to common schools, to every school officer and into every school district in the State, but as a most useful agent in promulgating interesting and important information equally beneficial to the public. This subscription is limited to \$2,800 yearly, for so many copies as will furnish one for each school district in the State; making the average expense for twelve numbers, twenty-five cents and a half nearly, on the present number of districts. In the year 1845, the undersigned continued the subscription, nine months, to the close of the volume then in the course of publication, at the rate of compensation previously paid; and, in the month of February, 1846, the State subscription for the year, commencing on the first day of April following, was reduced to \$2,400; and, for this sum, the publisher agreed to furnish and send all the numbers required for distribution, reducing the expense to about twenty-two cents per volume of twelve numbers. Should a continuance of this subscription be authorized by an appropriation to meet the expense, it is believed that the price cannot be reduced very materially below that of the past year, as the twelve distributions of these papers and the attention necessary to correct the lists, enter new districts, and the changes from time to time reported, require the services of one clerk the whole year. The Journal is sent to each school district clerk, who is required to have the same bound and deposited in the district library for preservation. There are no doubt some cases of inattention, on the part of the clerks, to the performance of this duty; and consequently, in those instances, the importance and value of the publication are not duly appreciated; but these are of rare occurrence, comparatively.

Aside from the general utility of this periodical, the cost of which, to the State and the districts, including postage and binding, should not exceed fifty cents a year, for a single volume, the department is relieved from a considerable amount of labor, in preparing and directing circulars; and the State is saved the expense of printing and postages, by adopting the Journal, as the official organ of the department, to which all officers, connected with the administration of the school laws, of course refer for direction and instruction.

The present System and its Results.

No better plan of general organization and supervision, under a form of government depending entirely upon the popular will, has been or probably can be devised, capable of producing the astonishing results, annually exhibited in the documents, accompanying the

reports from this department, for several years past; and while some are opposed, and others are in doubt, in respect to its great utility and efficiency, in arousing the active energies of a whole people, and directing those energies in the performance of an important duty, other States are assimilating their organizations to ours, and are modifying their laws to produce, if practicable, corresponding results. Why, then, should we abandon a system of inspection and superintendence so prolific of advantages and so esteemed? A review of the past and present condition of our public schools, cannot fail to produce a strong conviction of their great usefulness; and no better system of instruction can be devised, to bring its benefits and its blessings within the reach of every one who may desire to embrace them, except schools entirely *free*. It provides instruction, in all the elementary and useful branches of education, in the common language of the country; and seeks to prepare the youth of the State for all the usual employments of life, and to imbue them with a full knowledge of their duties and obligations, as citizens and constituent members of a great and growing community.

N. S. BENTON.

(A.)
ABSTRACT

Of the Report of the Town Superintendents of Common Schools of the several towns in the State of New-York, for the year ending on the 1st day of July, 1846.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of districts, the school-houses of which are situated within the county.	No. of whole districts.	No. of parts of districts.	No. of whole districts from which returns have been received.	No. of parts of districts from which returns have been received.	Av'ge No. of months' school.	No. of volumes in the District Library.	Teachers' money.		Am't of public money rec'd and expended in said county, as stated in reports of trustees, during the year ending on the date of such reports.
								Teachers' money.	Library money.	
Albany,	139	125	75	125	74	9	28,976	\$15,965 59	\$4,707 58	
Allegany,	234	163	141	164	133	7	20,595	9,013 52	1,538 24	
Broome,	170	131	92	127	90	7	13,799	4,352 42	1,001 50	
Cattaraugus,	234	168	131	164	129	6	16,087	7,055 85	1,221 66	
Cayuga,	256	179	165	178	164	8	23,718	11,461 54	2,461 48	
Chautauque,	312	224	173	223	170	7	30,010	9,252 08	1,997 17	
Chemung,	128	92	74	89	73	7	12,197	4,167 33	920 64	
Chenango,	287	199	174	196	171	7	26,598	9,795 50	1,930 47	
Clinton,	138	115	50	114	50	9	14,460	6,456 68	1,170 03	
Columbia,	184	116	140	112	132	9	22,540	6,841 94	1,735 21	
Cortland,	180	120	111	120	110	7	15,197	5,615 25	1,139 57	
Delaware,	288	227	135	219	121	7	24,027	6,839 13	1,556 93	
Dutchess,	210	140	133	139	125	9	28,081	9,987 54	2,599 87	
Essex,	291	238	112	224	110	8	31,032	12,102 25	2,382 97	
Franklin,	167	140	54	139	54	6	13,774	4,942 27	1,045 44	
Fulton,	120	87	64	75	67	7	10,231	4,200 34	771 57	
Genesee,	105	69	67	66	57	7	11,292	3,325 01	803 04	
Greene,	166	120	103	119	102	9	19,458	5,456 92	1,316 45	
Hamilton,	170	128	70	122	70	8	19,713	6,136 16	1,330 36	
Herkimer,	26	19	9	17	9	5	1,043	532 55	77 11	
	200	141	127	140	123	8	22,750	7,219 43	1,800 64	

Jefferson,	365	292	151	292	147	7	37,552	\$12,058 04	\$2,803 80
Kings, ..	26	25	2	25	2	12	15,479	8,634 67	2,150 42
Lewis,	150	122	28	114	28	7	11,886	3,706 79	788 51
Livingston,	193	142	81	141	80	9	25,121	9,419 68	1,716 54
Madison,	234	166	140	163	134	8	26,456	8,646 21	1,817 49
Monroe,	240	177	130	176	130	9	34,468	21,272 55	2,436 99
Montgomery,	118	88	30	88	30	9	18,043	6,799 71	1,649 56
New-York,	172	172	...	172	...	11	11,494	187,069 44	17,799 44
Niagara,	158	127	62	125	61	8	16,612	5,843 08	1,434 79
Oneida,	399	297	187	295	179	8	23,983	16,199 96	3,787 39
Ontario,	304	233	140	233	140	8	37,586	16,036 02	3,088 19
Orange,	220	156	101	156	101	8	27,106	8,919 55	1,970 84
Oranget,	180	147	72	146	67	9	27,629	9,145 60	2,268 57
Orleans,	134	175	63	104	63	8	16,895	5,408 79	1,114 69
Oswego,	272	223	87	221	86	8	24,511	9,409 55	1,970 04
Owego,	316	220	211	220	204	8	31,366	9,438 87	2,243 31
Putnam,	63	46	46	44	37	8	8,618	2,508 13	564 87
Queens,	70	66	7	66	7	10	13,803	5,766 73	1,382 36
Rensselaer,	192	135	97	133	95	9	26,921	10,703 67	2,595 84
Richmond,	14	14	9	14	9	10	4,462	1,995 75	462 35
Rockland,	39	33	13	30	13	9	6,418	2,157 44	540 96
Saratoga,	211	166	105	156	105	8	25,532	7,417 87	1,832 20
Schenectady,	75	43	32	42	32	8	7,115	2,264 41	548 47
Schoharie,	174	124	130	124	130	9	17,985	6,249 83	1,586 88
Seneca,	110	76	72	76	72	9	14,956	6,636 15	1,131 27
St. Lawrence,	402	342	119	336	118	7	33,191	15,454 18	2,631 65
Steuben,	326	232	212	226	196	8	30,125	10,176 36	2,122 72
Suffolk,	142	131	25	124	25	9	19,728	6,006 76	1,483 09
Sullivan,	118	94	47	90	45	8	10,379	3,976 62	704 94
Tioga,	139	108	63	106	62	8	12,744	4,838 24	1,180 27
Tompkins,	215	168	102	167	102	8	24,648	13,462 80	1,688 39
Ulster,	181	139	80	136	79	9	26,780	8,662 81	2,084 21
Warren,	115	97	38	92	33	6	7,951	2,493 96	629 58
Washington,	246	191	108	190	108	7	27,656	7,407 22	1,845 88
Wayne,	227	160	131	160	131	8	25,760	8,021 74	1,930 43
Westchester,	149	113	74	112	70	8	26,485	10,172 16	2,178 22
Wyoming,	198	138	110	138	109	8	20,479	6,245 15	1,465 92
Yates,	106	88	43	88	43	7	13,644	3,836 36	882 45
Total,	11,008	8,327	5,348	8,193	5,207	8	1,203,199	\$632,051 15	\$95,881 86

ABSTRACT A.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages besides public money.	No. of children taught during the year.	No. of children residing in said county over 5 and under 16.	Am't of public money rec'd from all sources by commissioners during the year reported	How apportioned for the current year.		Local funds.
					Teachers' wages.	For libraries.	
Albany,	\$9,960 53	14,480	19,657	\$20,577 42	\$15,956 63	\$4,633 62	
Allegany,	4,965 30	13,946	10,653	11,057 00	9,409 01	1,535 28	\$279 76
Bloome,	4,323 47	8,285	7,380	5,379 48	4,351 46	1,002 52	21 01
Cattaraugus,	3,813 73	11,914	8,899	8,852 66	7,535 87	1,246 69	2,423 48
Cayuga,	9,850 25	16,781	13,587	13,927 43	11,576 88	2,146 18	41 30
Chautauque,	8,399 32 *	18,376	14,142	11,808 81	9,551 17	2,084 88	46 38
Chemung,	6,169 07	7,962	7,185	5,170 04	4,172 39	987 63	1,669 32
Chenango,	6,487 54	14,750	11,412	10,949 29	9,130 87	1,810 89	122 41
Clinton,	2,501 32	8,056	9,937	7,262 62	5,878 70	1,217 44	
Columbia,	15,195 95	11,275	11,226	12,522 68	10,372 99	1,672 53	
Cortland,	3,855 45	9,273	7,235	6,588 12	5,499 28	1,087 31	
Delaware,	7,174 43	12,501	10,793	8,605 23	6,225 35	1,513 89	
Delhi,	17,975 02	12,854	14,618	14,347 80	11,942 73	2,405 07	40 27
Erie,	18,436 72	24,523	20,751	14,529 25	12,109 89	2,419 36	
Essex,	3,815 34	7,925	7,329	6,200 72	5,060 57	1,108 14	84 11
Franklin,	1,840 69	6,190	6,220	4,928 72	3,898 93	1,076 81	55 00
Fulton,	3,843 92	5,593	5,620	4,183 41	3,369 74	801 93	
Genesee,	7,051 34	9,316	7,872	7,190 98	5,810 96	1,344 57	
Greene,	7,010 88	9,071	9,493	6,855 08	5,485 76	1,366 40	
Hamilton,	144 38	680	560	689 95	509 82	79 85	
Herkimer,	8,239 21	11,799	10,625	8,536 36	6,798 98	1,682 13	15 73
Jefferson,	12,082 83	22,867	19,504	14,665 74	11,796 60	2,601 88	94 14
Kings,	2,827 21	8,885	20,554	23,496 14	19,421 95	2,150 42	575 13
Lewis,	2,988 88	6,139	5,436	4,514 80	3,904 09	821 34	
Livingston,	10,082 53	12,677	10,030	10,151 01	8,390 28	1,859 53	
Madison,	7,175 15	13,623	10,993	10,107 11	8,313 63	1,788 24	702 43
Monroe,	2,721 16	19,448	18,585	11,806 82	9,767 38	2,046 75	

Montgomery.....	8,569 07	8,604	8,725	8,008 40	6,406 84	1,601 56	3,294 01
New-York.....	9,190 87	73,851	78,000	221,907 00	189,107 17	1,254 52	1,016 55
Niagara.....	12,863 27	23,735	22,982	22,878 38	16,930 95	3,837 28	
Oneida.....	14,822 46	24,325	19,335	19,304 71	16,038 73	3,028 62	
Onondaga.....	12,599 21	14,617	11,968	10,794 79	8,838 81	1,966 39	
Ontario.....	17,526 59	11,847	13,550	11,496 33	8,957 22	2,240 59	
Orange.....	5,817 28	9,841	7,671	6,684 76	5,442 00	1,076 96	42 00
Oriens.....	8,428 32	17,143	14,457	11,493 41	9,640 32	1,854 96	612 59
Oswego.....	9,948 21	16,859	14,139	11,413 70	9,233 33	2,122 82	250 51
Putnam.....	4,053 83	3,245	3,602	2,920 67	2,989 96	564 19	
Queens.....	9,578 90	4,960	8,011	7,037 15	5,675 17	1,358 37	303 25
Rensselaer.....	11,128 35	18,040	15,136	13,170 08	10,329 34	2,546 83	
Richmond.....	3,438 96	1,915	3,352	2,468 10	1,965 68	484 57	
Rockland.....	5,113 86	2,501	3,230	2,743 16	2,194 51	543 55	
Saratoga.....	8,587 25	11,714	10,934	9,378 71	7,342 49	1,816 89	25 00
Schenes-Italy.....	2,696 33	3,614	3,051	2,613 73	2,096 86	517 26	
Schoharie.....	7,476 32	11,073	10,762	7,776 71	6,246 43	1,540 28	
Seneca.....	6,386 54	8,065	7,160	7,300 60	6,192 35	1,110 81	1,791 60
St. Lawrence.....	6,569 14	22,263	19,601	17,802 33	14,011 28	2,564 46	1,415 00
Steuben.....	10,741 56	19,771	16,861	11,919 94	9,824 31	2,019 33	139 64
Suffolk.....	11,945 77	9,117	8,978	7,463 69	5,982 70	1,480 99	
Sullivan.....	4,816 38	6,328	6,038	4,145 09	3,519 15	686 53	10 00
Tioga.....	4,491 23	8,291	6,973	5,277 82	4,256 87	1,020 60	
Tompkins.....	7,581 63	12,881	11,088	11,041 36	9,702 83	1,698 68	3,118 12
Ulster.....	11,617 32	11,547	13,855	10,473 60	8,265 89	2,170 45	
Warren.....	2,374 88	4,983	4,483	3,175 87	2,444 53	668 36	79 88
Washington.....	9,543 88	13,414	10,747	9,210 54	7,382 75	1,823 40	
Wayne.....	9,612 61	15,296	12,580	9,721 21	7,832 38	1,888 83	343 76
Westchester.....	12,731 57	8,512	11,244	1,288 77	9,749 35	2,203 55	1,046 30
Wyoming.....	6,600 38	11,617	8,743	8,106 92	6,654 85	1,451 67	
Yates.....	4,952 65	6,536	5,708	4,593 81	3,534 16	990 70	
Total.....	\$480,764 76	742,453	708,399	\$772,578 02	\$629,747 57	\$83,969 47	\$19,558 08

ABSTRACT A. — (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	No. of pupils who have attended the district school less than two months.	No. of pupils who have attended two, and less than four months.	No. of pupils who have attended four, and less than six months.	No. of pupils who have attended six, and less than eight months.	No. of pupils who have less than ten months.	No. of pupils who have attended ten, and less than twelve months.	No. of pupils who have attended for twelve months.	No. of unincorporated select and private schools.	Average No. of pupils in attendance at said schools.	No. of children taught in colored schools.	Am't of public money apportioned to such schools.	Am't paid for teachers' wages in said schools, beyond public money.
Albany,	2,824	2,396	1,994	1,318	889	388	96	39	616	117	.....	\$357 79
Allegany,	4,154	4,354	3,091	1,859	463	68	.....	8	142	35	\$22 43	9 47
Broome,	2,312	3,286	1,534	1,090	357	91	.....	16	166	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus,	3,409	3,508	2,691	1,293	382	25	.....	12	264	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga,	4,670	4,119	3,079	2,016	1,044	263	10	35	628	.....	.....	.....
Chemung,	5,842	5,994	5,191	3,211	1,798	70	.....	31	562	.....	.....	.....
Chenango,	2,969	2,651	1,878	1,010	422	134	36	24	83	.....	.....	.....
Clinton,	4,595	4,333	3,362	2,535	783	51	.....	35	658	.....	.....	.....
Columbia,	2,644	2,403	2,003	1,013	316	85	.....	19	527	.....	.....	.....
Cortland,	3,435	3,057	2,220	1,724	1,645	624	272	26	435	56	110 72	50 00
Delaware,	2,885	2,610	2,086	1,281	337	142	.....	28	443	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess,	4,076	3,546	2,924	1,516	299	46	.....	23	347	.....	.....	.....
Essex,	3,045	3,005	2,423	1,989	1,149	945	.....	83	1,155	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,	8,304	6,780	4,492	2,945	1,364	600	314	57	1,304	104	300 00	.....
Fulton,	2,698	2,638	1,708	898	279	57	.....	20	270	.....	.....	.....
Genesee,	2,223	2,147	1,272	705	90	13	.....	7	74	.....	.....	.....
Greene,	1,595	1,474	1,453	871	491	116	.....	3	19	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton,	2,633	2,799	2,320	2,050	581	163	.....	17	431	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer,	2,988	2,415	1,898	1,271	674	201	64	33	601	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson,	236	215	126	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Kings,	3,543	3,528	2,863	1,832	843	240	11	33	442	.....	.....	.....
Lewis,	6,998	6,395	4,871	2,898	961	175	.....	54	1,089	348	1,300 00	.....
Livingston,	503	1,855	1,401	1,255	1,163	933	1,790	108	3,277	.....	.....	.....
Madison,	1,963	2,115	1,431	1,883	244	.....	.....	6	83	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,819	3,613	2,670	1,893	1,037	219	.....	24	137	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,735	3,601	2,746	1,933	926	154	.....	43	1,072	.....	.....	.....

Monroe,.....	4,182	4,000	3,179	2,444	1,548	445	15	16	297	81	10,000 00	
Montgomery,.....	2,487	2,044	1,605	1,232	1,764	361	121	11	....	1,310	12 50	25 00
New-York,.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	100 00	42 40
Niagara,.....	4,274	3,147	2,317	1,471	605	228	....	29	822	42	32 60	2 50
Oneida,.....	7,140	6,702	4,845	3,432	1,714	284	196	87	912	60	14 06	
Ontario,.....	7,343	6,489	5,384	3,637	1,867	410	....	36	706	92	54 50	
Orange,.....	4,518	3,819	2,728	1,938	1,110	244	....	35	1,335	36		
Oswego,.....	3,413	2,873	2,306	1,882	689	522	126	72	403			
Otsego,.....	3,348	3,090	2,247	1,525	647	182	....	16	2			
Oswego,.....	5,788	5,066	3,768	2,115	929	59	....	2	652			
Otsego,.....	4,215	4,969	4,236	2,682	929	121	....	39	198			
Putnam,.....	930	791	541	382	285	161	3	10	708	30	18 04	31 60
Queens,.....	1,454	1,305	804	527	408	307	54	36	1,923	87	125 00	
Rensselaer,.....	4,412	3,543	2,495	1,688	985	403	51	75	1,354			
Richmond,.....	427	521	388	352	958	173	34	26	149			
Rockland,.....	603	522	372	330	243	153	240	8	22			
Saratoga,.....	4,469	4,037	2,608	1,727	533	196	61	44	334			
Schenectady,.....	1,112	884	677	462	304	73	16	2	26			
Schoharie,.....	3,409	2,892	2,438	1,598	748	279	67	25	83			
Seneca,.....	2,557	1,964	1,365	933	554	162	....	24	14 50	27	20 00	
St. Lawrence,.....	6,587	6,636	5,210	2,786	1,440	172	....	23	110 96	83	117 00	
Steuben,.....	6,620	5,839	4,770	1,220	530	55	....	24				
Suffolk,.....	2,577	2,335	1,882	1,232	727	319	45	46	634			
Sullivan,.....	2,251	1,761	1,236	819	409	133	8	8	178			
Tioga,.....	2,250	2,452	1,907	1,031	356	127	....	9	204			
Tompkins,.....	4,133	3,884	2,913	2,172	1,152	271	....	17	....		
Ulster,.....	4,236	3,159	2,309	1,486	835	251	67	46	811			
Warren,.....	2,120	1,509	818	356	89	34	....	11	525			
Washington,.....	4,492	3,867	2,647	1,605	543	156	....	22	327			
Wayne,.....	4,877	4,454	3,553	2,312	981	....	....	31	871			
Westchester,.....	2,093	2,070	1,479	1,273	739	488	110	89	1,354	33	24 26	133 48
Wyoming,.....	3,118	3,108	2,481	1,914	603	73	....	8	220			
Yates,.....	1,811	1,830	1,729	939	352	26	....	18	218			
Total,.....	200,626	186,410	141,106	90,647	40,951	12,661	4,128	1,730	31,240	2,556	\$12,239 56	\$916 24

[illegible]

ABSTRACT B. — (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	COURSE AND EXTENT OF STUDY.										TEACHERS.					
	No. in physiology.	No. in book-keep- ing.	No. in composi- tion.	No. in vocal music.	No. learning to write.	No. in chemistry.	No. in astronomy.	No. in analysis & definition.	No. of female teachers.	No. teachers under 18 years of age.		No. teachers between 18 and 21.		No. teachers between the ages of 21 and 25.		
										Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
Albany,	329	37	1,364	1,881	3,165	14	78	677	92	3	2	25	16	26	12	
Allegany, .....	...	6	361	...	1,984	22	...	1,299	69	3	5	25	15	23	19	
Broome, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	217	52	3	4	6	8	23	14	
Cadaraugus,	57	34	1,099	1,389	...	...	...	1,269	184	11	1	62	7	84	12	
Cayuga,	149	...	1,975	3,215	6,056	67	16	2,384	224	21	7	66	38	86	18	
Chautauque,	75	46	1,650	1,395	1,359	15	57	781	54	1	8	12	17	28	16	
Chemung, .....	...	...	457	137	...	13	13	351	23	2	...	21	8	46	9	
Chenango, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2	1	14	16	19	6	
Clinton, .....	...	2	...	128	1,148	...	...	6	50	1	1	20	6	43	8	
Columbia,	7	63	234	560	2,599	13	141	3,078	119	4	...	20	6	36	8	
Cortland,	29	4	459	1,298	1,692	...	12	2,586	72	2	2	13	12	36	8	
Delaware, .....	...	...	22	168	880	3	17	746	50	1	...	13	12	18	8	
Dutchess,	65	45	645	252	2,584	24	5	2,270	100	3	1	15	5	37	5	
Essex,	10	95	682	1,692	3,786	25	60	1,343	121	2	14	20	15	45	10	
Franklin,	30	35	175	232	1,120	10	26	1,289	68	3	2	14	6	29	11	
Fulton, .....	...	4	129	...	343	1	...	192	15	1	2	5	2	6	2	
Genesee,	3	19	605	288	13	12	3	5	72	...	...	19	7	29	4	
Greene,	7	5	283	772	1,397	30	30	1,083	100	1	1	28	10	46	6	
Hamilton,	12	7	127	...	2,035	3	3	201	87	...	...	20	4	40	12	
Herkimer,	6	...	661	376	3,133	4	6	1,355	139	8	23	34	73	62	52	
Jefferson, .....	...	2	396	92	1,285	246	...	1,553	67	...	3	10	6	36	10	
King,	40	6	738	6,214	3,949	...	2,305	499	38	...	19	5	15	10	11	
Levy, .....	...	...	231	267	747	...	...	...	31	3	1	6	4	18	7	
Livingston, .....	...	...	988	2,207	2,625	28	80	1,265	150	...	15	10	80	24	47	
Madison,	352	19	544	37	2,043	...	...	1,919	68	2	2	14	8	26	9	

Monroe,.....	219	63	852	1,078	3,126	75	30	2,582	162	60	2	3	24	15	55	24
Montgomery,	18	276	364	3,375	1,976	12	22	1,302	84	16	5	3	14	2	39	5
New-York,.....	...	...	2,074	2,526	3,027	43	4,900	21,640	137	441	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niagara,.....	12	...	25	545	494	12	...	49	24	10	..	1	6	4	7	2
Oasida,.....	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onondaga,.....	646	171	3,490	4,436	6,894	43	35	8,071	223	169	3	13	42	66	95	69
Ontario,.....	...	22	1,360	2,075	2,739	162	55	3,740	68	129	9	19	6	50	32	44
Orange,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orleans,.....	55	14	286	203	1,993	26	21	346	120	20	11	..	29	1	61	10
Oswego,.....	36	29	1,307	89	...	...	...	...	190	60	10	7	58	17	66	20
Otsego,.....	...	...	832	79	1,676	...	...	979	59	23	5	1	12	7	24	11
Putnam,.....	50	...	50	178	670	2	2	169	38	6	1	..	7	2	16	4
Queens,.....	5	12	277	246	1,543	11	3	676	61	8	..	..	6	2	16	4
Rensselaer,.....	3	8	210	229	378	7	...	396	75	10	1	1	21	2	26	4
Richmond,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockland,.....	90	13	132	303	688	...	26	900	29	...	..	..	4	..	8	..
Saratoga,.....	...	...	...	92	1,671	639	1	...	86	19	5	1	21	6	30	4
Schenectady,.....	...	...	136	860	1,473	6	10	1,644	77	11	3	1	21	7	29	3
Schoharie,.....	...	...	...	...	1,138	4	5	...	92	12	..	..	8	3	47	6
Seneca,.....	22	...	...	...	30	4	4	206	72	14	2	..	21	9	28	4
St. Lawrence,.....	...	...	103	80	1,232	3	14	73	45	4	..	1	10	1	25	2
Steuben,.....	...	...	28	321	1,165	19	...	1,076	115	7	4	1	22	3	31	1
Suffolk,.....	6	...	461	814	822	1	14	668	64	17	1	3	13	5	29	3
Sullivan,.....	...	11	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tompkins,.....	347	2	1,820	3,163	4,294	5	29	482	89	28	2	2	25	6	33	14
Ulster,.....	60	4	378	585	1,808	14	...	...	69	23	2	1	8	7	22	8
Warren,.....	...	3	78	178	981	...	2	615	37	26	2	4	9	8	15	10
Washington,.....	81	10	445	219	...	31	13	1,914	71	14	1	..	16	4	34	6
Wayne,.....	108	52	410	1,667	2,665	36	40	377	104	26	4	2	21	9	54	11
Westchester,.....	36	43	293	660	...	...	27	1,565	112	22	3	1	16	5	34	8
Wilmington,.....	242	32	1,293	1,687	2,986	15	56	...	65	17	..	1	25	17	37	22
Wyoming,.....	...	96	913	372	...	...	...	...	90	54	..	..	14	2	31	3
Yates,.....	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,.....	4,388	1,353	30,216	68,444	116,474	1,617	8,168	75,080	4,463	2,240	154	178	953	650	1,775	618

[Assembly, No. 10.]

ABSTRACT B. — (CONTINUED.)

TEACHERS.

COUNTIES.	No. teachers between the ages of 25 & 30.		No. teachers over 30 years of age.		No. who have taught in the whole for a less period than one year.		No. who have taught in the whole for a longer term than one year.		No. who have taught the same school less than one year.		Do. for 1 year.		Do. for 2 years.		Do. for 3 years.		Ave monthly compensation exclusive of board.	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
Albany,.....	22	7	5	2	49	5	42	34	79	29	7	9	3	1	2	..	\$14.48	\$7.27
Allegany,.....	12	8	6	3	40	20	29	30	59	30	9	12	1	8	..	..	6.50	6.50
Broome,.....	9	7	7	..	17	6	35	27	52	31	..	3	..	..	..	..	6.89	6.89
Cattaraugus,.....	22	4	17	..	109	35	84	17	184	18	..	4	10	5	..	..	14.00	7.50
Cayuga,.....	38	9	25	..	117	39	107	39	188	53	34	15	2	..	3	..	14.71	7.34
Chautauque,.....	10	3	9	6	39	19	22	24	57	38	4	1	..	..	..	..	14.71	7.34
Chemung,.....	20	3	7	3	37	1	59	22	32	2	25	4	11	12	2	4	12.70	7.00
Chenango,.....	11	2	5	1	20	10	30	16	42	21	7	5	4	1	..	..	15.25	7.16
Clinton,.....	26	6	17	2	40	6	80	15	85	16	19	4	5	2	5	3	16.44	9.78
Columbia,.....	9	11	12	3	23	6	49	30	66	28	3	7	3	1	..	..	13.00	7.00
Cortland,.....	11	8	7	1	25	7	25	21	29	19	19	11	1	1	..	..	13.61	6.09
Delaware,.....	27	5	18	4	26	2	74	18	47	7	20	8	9	4	24	1	13.73	8.78
Dutchess,.....	32	10	22	2	52	..	121	52	6	1	45	11	33	19	38	21	15.26	7.44
Erie,.....	15	4	10	2	29	2	39	16	51	12	6	3	1	..	..	..	14.00	6.50
Essex,.....	2	1	1	..	11	2	4	5	14	5	..	5	..	1	1	..	12.13	6.08
Franklin,.....	12	3	11	..	34	2	38	10	57	8	10	5	3	1	2	..	12.00	7.05
Fulton,.....	18	1	5	..	34	4	68	14	85	9	19	7	..	..	..	..	15.00	7.00
Genesee,.....	19	2	7	..	27	1	61	15	75	14	12	3	..	..	..	..	13.00	6.75
Hamilton,.....	21	11	9	6	50	71	91	93	136	157	10	6	..	4	1	3	12.21	5.16
Herkimer,.....	13	6	8	1	16	6	51	19	35	11	23	8	6	6	3	..	14.88	6.84
Jefferson,.....	6	5	18	11	3	18	35	48	12	27	8	6	4	17	14	14	20.25	7.50
King,.....	5	1	15	2	15	1	16	14	22	7	6	6	2	3	3	..	13.75	6.75
Levy,.....	10	7	3	2	16	80	31	70	37	128	6	19	6	3	3	3	19.38	6.64
Livingston,.....	12	4	10	4	15	2	52	23	40	10	18	11	1	..	4	..	13.63	7.30
Madison,.....	12	4	10	4	15	2	52	23	40	10	18	11	1	..	4	..	13.63	7.30

Montroe,	43	11	27	6	55	15	96	45	122	26	17	21	7	5	8	9	\$25.80	\$11.25
Montgomery,	20	3	22	4	21	6	75	12	47	7	19	5	9	1	22	4	12.80	7.39
New-York,	9	2	1	1	7	2	16	7	19	6	2	1	4	1	1	..	18.85	11.17
Niagara,	52	26	32	5	85	69	141	107	153	148	20	8	23	7	20	7	14.84	6.09
Oneida,	15	17	9	5	19	41	43	67	45	83	3	13	1	5	7	1	16.56	6.46
Ontario,	16	5	3	4	35	..	81	24	108	3	20	4	5	..	..	..	14.25	6.00
Orange,	32	14	24	1	39	8	131	52	127	40	39	23	19	10	3	..	12.85	6.86
Oswego,	11	4	7	..	21	4	40	19	45	14	1	8	1	1	2	..	12.00	6.86
Otsego,	6	..	9	9	6	1	32	5	30	3	7	1	1	1	1	..	13.24	8.00
Putnam,	12	1	26	2	3	..	68	8	12	2	9	2	11	3	28	2	17.50	14.00
Queens,	21	2	5	2	37	2	36	7	67	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	14.59	9.60
Rensselaer,	6	..	9	..	4	..	25	..	18	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	15.00	8.56
Richmond,	22	4	10	3	30	..	66	17	62	9	19	8	3	1	3	..	12.74	8.56
Saratoga,	10	..	12	..	31	2	46	9	38	7	19	3	2	2	1	..	10.60	7.59
Schenectady,	25	3	13	..	45	4	48	7	86	11	5	1	..	..	2	..	15.49	9.00
Seneca,	19	..	2	..	45	2	27	13	52	12	13	1	..	..	..	..	13.41	6.09
St. Lawrence,	4	..	6	1	26	2	19	2	35	3	6	1	2	..	9	..	15.77	6.00
Steuben,	23	1	33	3	22	..	95	4	80	..	17	3	11	1	9	1	14.20	8.37
Suffolk,	15	4	7	2	29	3	36	14	47	8	11	5	4	2	3	2	12.18	7.18
Sullivan,	16	5	13	1	11	..	78	28	33	19	4	6	..	1	2	2	14.88	7.65
Tioga,	18	4	19	3	15	3	54	20	41	19	13	2	7	..	8	2	13.00	8.00
Tompkins,	6	1	5	5	19	5	78	21	34	26	2	2	1	..	..	2	12.93	6.60
Ulster,	14	2	5	2	21	2	50	12	41	4	18	4	9	1	1	4	14.02	7.43
Warren,	19	1	7	2	64	15	40	11	34	15	20	11	..	..	..	..	14.46	8.00
Washington,	18	3	42	5	25	4	86	18	41	9	27	3	14	5	30	5	14.75	9.68
Wayne,	17	9	6	5	29	6	57	48	51	12	32	38	5	4	..	1	14.33	7.38
Westchester,	29	9	17	2	25	2	65	15	43	4	27	5	12	7	8	2	14.00	7.00
Wyoming, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yates, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	879	259	613	118	1,572	513	2,802	1,264	3,070	1,176	713	349	260	146	282	93	\$14.16	\$7.37

(C.)
ABSTRACT
 Of Statistical Information relating to the condition of the Summer Schools in the State of New-York,
 for the year 1846.

COUNTIES.	COURSE AND EXTENT OF STUDY.												No. of Districts in the County visited.	No. of pupils in attendance at the time of visitation.	No. of pupils in the alphabet.	No. of pupils in spelling, exclusively.	No. in reading.	No. in arithmetic.	No. in geography.	No. in history.	No. in English Grammar.	No. in use of globes, and other scientific apparatus.	No. in algebra.	No. in geometry, surveying, and in higher mathematics.	No. in natural philosophy.	No. in mental or moral philosophy.
Albany,	133	3,391	305	845	3,142	1,268	1,241	216	461	532	18	6	58													
Allegany,	186	4,556	829	881	5,754	2,248	1,509	167	743	360	26	..	35													
Broome,	130	2,544	232	500	3,032	731	1,888	11	344	..	6	..	23													
Cattaraugus,	81	1,786	198	390	2,160	663	415	6	214	..	1	..	41													
Cayuga,	188	4,771	386	497	6,503	1,814	1,503	17	845	1,006	86	8	169													
Chautauque,	280	10,719	648	1,272	8,799	1,971	2,104	107	1,106	849	27	..	204													
Chemung,																										
Chenango,	235	4,500	300	797	3,374	1,046	1,086	54	421	64	..	..	109													
Clinton,	103	2,605	383	707	2,910	1,681	1,987	157	802	19	7	1	7													
Columbia,	154	4,104	348	917	4,625	1,681	1,987	157	802	19	19	..	147													
Cortland,	134	2,910	157	406	3,454	1,357	807	78	236	236	1	..	23													
Delaware,																										
Dutchess,	191	6,463	298	878	5,286	2,379	2,223	446	997	255	33	13	227													
Dutchess,	129	3,025	300	589	2,512	1,126	746	75	325	103	23	..	27													
Erie,	110	2,902	90	..	3,399	650	659	80	543	486	31	..	25													
Essex,																										
Franklin,	16	308	26	24	421	103	86	18	40	..	..	..	3													
Fulton,	92	2,049	317	594	9,322	582	483	240	257	130	9	14	91													
Geneee,	114	3,403	249	439	2,715	1,355	1,122	10	432	81	18	4	146													
Greene,	125	2,770	206	636	1,908	829	1,031	..	380	..	7	..	108													
Hamilton,	14	174	25	84	77	10	9	4	10	8	..	..	..										

Herkimer,	334	9,636	641	1,591	9,163	3,472	2,215	316	954	488	39	..	330	13
Jefferson,	101	2,839	421	358	2,262	552	649	81	256	227	9	1	69	
Kings,														
Lewis,														
Livingston,	125	3,146	233	513	3,295	1,039	953	71	609	20	65	14	524	4
Madison,	129	2,159	196	580	3,441	1,645	1,130	294	498	268	19	..	80	9
Monroe,	109	2,986	178	483	2,315	1,189	1,023	294	426	7,065	748	137	1,373	
Montgomery,	100	32,500	6,769	8,126	3,544	23,347	2,936	3,290	8,122	20	20	1	59	
New-York,	100	2,261	174	413	3,443	734	628	17	262	394	38	18	107	
Niagara,	103	1,685	242	629	3,333	1,001	1,070	115	480	785	93	13	154	12
Oneida,	141	4,459	335	762	5,686	2,253	1,771	173	559					
Onondaga,														
Ontario,	155	3,539	213	741	2,713	1,581	1,178	233	661	108	22	6	71	35
Orange,	132	2,460	507	275	1,678	727	1,260	2	225	200	20	..	7	
Orleans,	266	9,255	634	1,105	8,022	1,341	1,851	191	717	125	32	9	99	
Oswego,	194	4,786	499	7,79	3,478	1,345	1,190	122	654	259	21	..	102	
Otsego,	41	947	59	416	1,111	410	335	10	185	124	8	8	22	2
Putnam,	66	1,938	158	402	1,867	1,036	620	266	333	160	9	8	85	
Queens,	175	7,139	530	1,014	5,594	1,780	2,029	260	816	152	16	1	163	17
Rensselaer,	19	878	70	161	900	594	507	70	206	48	6	1	27	
Richmond,	29	909	36	210	980	446	359	47	135	58	4	5	3	
Rockland,	176	3,647	323	830	4,261	1,339	1,702	77	625	14	3	4	174	2
Saratoga,														
Schenectady,	142	2,927	216	670	1,835	724	735	158	219	100	2	..	76	1
Schoharie,	106	2,669	251	414	2,004	848	836	..	240	..	15	1	20	
Seneca,	113	6,527	784	1,165	6,373	1,625	1,276	88	664	65	7	1	96	3
St. Lawrence,	56	1,417	84	188	1,141	343	382	7	163	..	4	..	9	
Steuben,	110	2,576	166	680	1,730	764	790	163	399	132	16	5	68	19
Suffolk,	82	1,432	158	398	1,976	388	365	18	141	22	..	..	6	
Sullivan,	107	2,682	265	567	2,430	770	770	102	467	107	45	6	319	10
Tioga,	153	4,077	253	..	5,598	5,451	3,378	843	1,176	..	206	18	157	10
Tompkins,	140	3,825	294	1,243	4,136	1,731	1,401	515	476	220	11	3	112	1
Ulster,	86	1,567	209	421	1,988	325	371	94	139	306	13	..	253	
Warren,	218	4,546	430	1,055	5,328	1,427	1,733	78	727	306	..	..	247	14
Washington,	224	6,904	316	894	5,694	2,307	1,889	1,034	114	879	139	18	247	
Wayne,	124	3,065	282	807	3,464	1,730	1,309	232	69	237	22	4	100	8
Westchester,	146	3,443	217	360	4,888	2,905	1,583	35	914	98	69	4	143	3
Wyoming,											20	60	172	15
Yates,	76	3,491	740	77	4,428	2,508	1,177	62	744					
Total,	6,803	211,747	21,970	38,463	211,152	90,656	82,161	10,767	32,389	18,887	2,052	392	6,678	237

Monroe,.....	139	13	457	655	1,345	24	19	1,368	22	112	..	11	1	43	6	41
Montgomery,.....	58	....	220	455	1,306	..	14	1,974	61	48	..	8	8	16	16	19
New-York,.....	....	276	2,074	25,265	30,277	43	4,900	21,640	137	411	..	14	..	..	..	23
Niagara,.....	10	6	53	585	774	5	6	51	7	83	..	25	2	34	7	26
Oneida,.....	28	4	401	1,344	1,198	..	14	370	12	103	2	27	3	44	8	43
Onondaga,.....	1,209	52	1,152	3,912	2,064	9	15	5,005	18	138	..	27	4	51	8	..
Ontario,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange,.....	22	10	124	160	2,042	22	18	491	73	89	8	11	10	33	27	23
Orleans,.....	20	2	107	160	1,340	..	..	53	10	122	8	20	..	78	2	12
Oswego,.....	....	8	499	68	1,340	..	..	..	15	253	1	54	3	106	7	58
Otsego,.....	41	1	396	237	1,953	9	11	1,291	7	187	1	36	1	73	4	52
Putnam,.....	44	8	71	165	434	5	1	1,101	13	20	1	5	6	13	4	8
Queens,.....	7	2	176	225	1,279	12	8	568	46	20	..	..	4	7	11	2
Rensselaer,.....	51	84	574	1,517	1,289	18	..	663	48	138	..	23	12	63	16	30
Richmond,.....	....	8	131	628	391	..	..	391	16	7	..	..	3	3	4	3
Rockland,.....	109	....	69	376	598	..	16	602	27	2	..	..	2	2	7	..
Saratoga,.....	5	....	14	161	1,671	949	..	23	14	162	..	18	1	62	6	51
Schenectady,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schoharie,.....	25	....	199	1,061	1,062	1	2	1,594	25	105	..	36	9	33	7	30
Seneca,.....	20	....	..	....	619	1	5	509	34	74	..	3	6	34	14	25
St. Lawrence,.....	1	....	82	22	1,210	2	..	921	5	300	1	4	..	114	..	87
Steuben,.....	2	....	5	50	546	..	..	27	3	53	..	81	..	21	1	20
Suffolk,.....	6	5	273	167	784	22	..	760	33	77	1	22	5	24	7	14
Sullivan,.....	1	....	152	467	747	..	..	367	7	75	1	21	1	31	4	13
Tioga,.....	125	3	364	795	1,162	31	10	292	8	101	1	14	..	41	4	29
Tompkins,.....	1,653	6	1,735	4,731	4,350	11	32	520	19	142	..	21	3	38	13	49
Ulster,.....	27	7	1,289	1,752	2,267	..	4	542	66	74	3	12	13	24	22	19
Warren,.....	....	..	41	262	660	..	..	693	2	83	..	19	..	23	1	21
Washington,.....	117	6	496	932	1,945	10	14	3,072	11	207	..	39	3	78	5	55
Wayne,.....	249	25	545	3,830	2,584	20	28	424	13	228	..	52	3	96	7	68
Westchester,.....	27	3	337	1,140	....	4	22	1,511	61	69	..	13	9	25	16	16
Wyoming,.....	402	9	799	1,400	1,732	5	25	482	13	127	..	21	1	50	5	110
Yates,.....	95	23	1,328	405	....	..	..	....	12	95	..	8	1	32	3	36
Total,.....	5,421	654	20,944	72,811	96,661	1,309	5,414	66,367	1,116	6,621	37	1153	146	2373	355	1768

ABSTRACT C. — (CONTINUED.)

TEACHERS.

COUNTIES.	No. teachers between the ages of 25 and 30.		No. teachers over 30 years of age.		No. who have taught in the whole for a less period than one year.		No. who have taught in the whole for a longer term than one year.		No. who have taught the same school less than one year.		Do. for one year.		Do. for two years.		Do. for three years.		Average monthly compensation exclusive of board.	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
Albany,.....	15	5	7	6	7	37	41	56	25	73	15	11	8	4	11	22	\$13 66	\$6 55
Allegany,.....	2	15	..	7	1	98	7	80	7	169	1	23	..	..	..	..	14 00	5 65
Broome,.....	..	4	..	..	..	59	1	70	1	97	..	24	..	..	..	..	10 00	5 00
Cattaraugus,.....	..	16	2	1	..	32	3	46	3	73	..	22	..	2	2	1	16 00	5 37
Cayuga,.....	9	30	4	3	5	6	24	83	14	109	12	36	6	7	2	..	16 50	6 00
Chautauque,.....	..	23	1	4	1	174	13	106	9	248	3	29	1	3	1	..	14 10	5 00
Chemung,.....	..	18	..	9	..	100	2	139	..	77	1	50	1	27	..	11	18 00	4 33
Chemungo,.....	..	3	..	3	1	60	5	40	4	95	1	4	1	1	..	11	19 87	5 60
Columbia,.....	11	9	7	10	6	31	36	84	22	100	9	8	6	4	6	..	17 18	7 69
Cortland,.....	1	14	1	4	..	40	2	92	1	104	1	24	..	3	1	1	17 00	4 50
Delaware,.....	..	12	..	17	14	50	45	89	25	83	5	27	5	20	22	11	13 64	7 39
Dutchess,.....	12	14	14	17	14	50	9	123	..	95	2	70	3	34	4	19	16 00	5 60
Erie,.....	3	15	1	1	..	59	3	44	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	22 00	5 00
Essex,.....	8	1	..	1	1	10	..	6	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	18 00	4 20
Franklin,.....	..	1	..	..	..	46	10	34	3	66	7	11	2	..	1	..	13 88	5 88
Fulton,.....	2	15	3	2	2	41	11	77	9	87	8	26	5	6	2	2	13 50	5 60
Genesee,.....	3	18	1	1	1	40	10	75	6	105	4	10	1	..	..	..	17 00	6 00
Greene,.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	5 63
Hamilton,.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	5 63
Herkimer,.....	..	..	..	..	..	128	11	196	5	200	5	97	3	14	4	5	13 77	5 13
Jefferson,.....	5	37	6	13	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King,.....	..	..	..	..	1	35	2	60	1	51	2	30	..	10	..	5	12 00	4 97
Lewis,.....	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	76	3	80	..	22	1	8	..	2	15 83	4 65
Madison,.....	..	15	2	3	2	42	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Monroe,.....	8	16	6	6	2	32	19	71	10	79	6	21	4	12	1	1	3	\$16 89	\$5 82
Montgomery,.....	24	4	11	1	10	23	44	24	24	40	15	4	14	1	9	1	1	12 73	6 80
New-York,.....																			
Niagara,.....	2	7	1	3	2	40	5	43	3	72	2	4	1	3	5	1	2	26 93	6 53
Oneida,.....	3	8	3	3	9	45	4	39	2	64	5	20	1	5	3	4	2	18 52	5 55
Onondaga,.....	4	11	5	5	3	57	14	72	8	69	5	31	3	23	7	6	6	17 53	5 96
Ontario,.....																			
Orange,.....	17	16	20	9	13	31	56	53	26	50	26	17	15	11	6	10	10	17 65	10 31
Orleans,.....	8	10	...	2	...	82	10	40	6	115	4	7	...	...	...	...	2	18 00	5 50
Oswego,.....	3	27	1	6	3	86	12	164	9	286	4	44	1	13	1	2	2	14 00	5 13
Otsego,.....	17	1	8	1	...	81	6	106	2	130	4	32	3	3	1	...	2	16 30	5 42
Putnam,.....	2	1	3	1	2	7	11	106	7	23	3	4	2	3	1	...	...	13 20	7 50
Queens,.....	6	7	22	4	3	2	43	18	9	9	6	1	5	6	1	...	4	16 20	11 20
Rensselaer,.....	9	13	12	6	11	72	37	64	27	124	7	8	2	6	9	4	4	15 68	7 36
Rockland,.....	10	1	4	...	...	16	7	7	5	8	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	18 50	10 00
Saratoga,.....	11	...	6	...	...	24	16	2	19	1	8	2	...	2	3	...	2	16 47	5 50
Schenectady,.....	5	21	3	...	2	47	13	112	3	113	8	42	...	5	2	...	2	17 40	5 86
Schoharie,.....																			
Seneca,.....	1	4	6	7	8	52	11	47	18	58	6	9	6	8	6	12	11	11 00	5 24
St. Lawrence,.....	9	7	5	5	12	47	22	26	4	69	6	4	...	...	2	...	1	14 66	6 61
Steuben,.....	7	24	1	6	136	6	141	4	201	1	42	...	...	...	2	...	...	16 66	4 36
Suffolk,.....	1	7	1	1	2	24	2	29	1	49	...	3	1	1	6	...	...	18 00	5 94
Sullivan,.....	7	10	13	8	6	32	27	45	10	44	8	16	9	6	6	...	1	15 70	6 00
Tioga,.....	1	7	...	3	2	41	11	28	5	57	2	10	...	...	...	3	3	11 06	5 48
Townsend,.....	2	10	1	7	2	42	6	59	4	79	1	17	1	4	2	...	1	14 50	5 00
Tompkins,.....	2	22	3	8	11	30	17	111	15	135	12	3	...	...	2	2	2	18 60	6 90
Ulster,.....	13	14	10	3	5	15	56	58	38	69	...	8	7	3	9	4	4	13 50	7 50
Warren,.....	...	9	1	11	1	39	44	44	1	77	...	6	...	...	1	...	7	7 00	4 85
Washington,.....	3	10	...	15	2	70	9	137	5	115	1	48	4	25	1	19	13	14 50	5 03
Wayne,.....	1	20	2	2	5	94	8	134	6	164	6	55	1	10	...	20	60	20 60	5 48
Westchester,.....	15	4	21	11	21	53	47	10	38	19	15	7	7	7	25	9	16	16 36	8 56
Wyoming,.....	7	14	1	...	...	64	13	78	4	92	7	43	2	1	...	1	16	16 00	5 24
Yates,.....	6	18	2	4	1	33	10	62	3	64	5	23	2	6	2	...	2	18 50	5 50
Total,.....	258	614	217	253	172	2,442	807	3,463	4,340	257	1,049	142	394	185	171	...	\$15 77	\$6 02	

(D.)
ABSTRACT.
Report relative to the condition of the School-houses and their appendages of the several Counties in
the State of New-York, during the year ending on the first day of October, 1846.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of school-houses visited.	No. of framed wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Logs.	No. in good repair.	No. in ordinary repair.	No. in bad repair.	No. having one room only.	No. having more than one room.	No. furnished with suitable play-ground.	No. destitute of play-ground.	No. with single privy.	No. with double privy.	No. entirely destitute of privy.	No. suitably furnished with convenient seats, desks, &c.	No. not so furnished.	No. with proper facilities for ventilation.	No. not provided with proper facilities for ventilation.
Albany,	149	128	17	4	..	61	45	44	116	34	47	98	24	34	92	80	69	78	62
Allegany,	215	203	..	..	30	90	70	60	207	9	102	110	29	38	147	92	123	100	116
Broome,	167	147	2	..	18	57	60	50	165	2	23	144	29	17	121	57	110	25	142
Cattaraugus,	109	87	2	..	19	36	48	24	107	1	27	81	7	14	87	51	57	23	85
Cayuga,	248	209	21	13	5	108	86	54	240	8	102	146	84	53	111	116	132	130	118
Chautauque,	312	289	7	2	14	111	107	94	306	6	91	221	51	58	203	166	146	176	137
Chemung,	119	83	..	..	36	31	39	49	115	4	20	99	13	30	77	64	55	14	105
Chenango,	273	263	2	..	5	70	95	108	271	2	47	226	62	38	176	64	209	32	241
CClinton,	141	86	15	18	22	54	47	40	199	12	99	112	32	32	84	94	47	62	79
Columbia,	161	153	8	..	..	74	26	51	93	65	59	102	45	32	103	79	82	43	118
Cortland,	157	143	5	6	5	44	61	53	154	3	67	90	35	19	134	26	131	51	106
Delaware,	187	163	..	2	18	54	86	47	178	8	46	121	20	13	154	105	78	56	128
Dutchess,	202	198	2	2	..	127	35	40	186	16	143	59	68	67	67	92	110	69	133
Erie,	275	221	20	6	28	136	74	65	259	16	136	139	72	34	169	97	178	128	147
Essex,	158	135	10	3	10	36	92	155	150	3	24	134	29	7	123	31	127	15	143
Franklin,	107	67	1	12	27	63	26	18	90	17	30	77	13	7	87	70	37	61	46
Fulton,	97	97	..	..	..	31	43	23	93	4	10	87	24	17	56	52	45	14	83
Genesee,	166	119	10	26	11	65	51	50	153	13	24	131	38	36	92	70	96	40	126
Greene,	158	145	4	4	3	54	50	54	165	3	65	93	16	23	119	24	134	9	149
Hamilton,	15	8	..	6	5	4	5	4	12	1	5	5	2	..	11	7	5	2	8
Herkimer,	192	171	6	13	..	78	44	70	189	3	29	163	60	6	126	67	125	60	132

Jefferson,	357	220	10	72	57	132	117	105	343	12	111	240	65	68	221	158	190	124	224
Kings,	29	92	7	12	9	24	2	3	115	14	19	10	8	21	82	28	52	23	6
Lewis,	118	92	5	12	1	54	41	23	115	3	5	111	25	9	83	64	52	30	88
Livingston,	186	157	11	8	10	91	61	34	162	24	74	112	96	37	84	132	116	137	49
Madison,	116	203	5	7	1	43	88	85	209	7	50	176	95	79	84	50	116	69	147
Monroe,	234	146	42	42	4	74	74	86	217	28	81	121	88	68	83	98	136	156	68
Montgomery,	118	109	7	2	..	40	39	39	113	5	27	91	38	22	58	30	88	31	87
New York,	100	6	92	2	..	85	11	4	3	97	93	7	7	100	..	90	10	92	8
Niagara,	158	83	14	29	22	63	55	40	135	23	55	103	27	41	90	97	61	79	73
Oneida,	313	344	20	15	8	163	125	87	351	26	129	244	117	81	179	147	227	118	263
Ontonago,	309	250	17	37	5	91	113	116	175	33	68	120	66	106	134	102	212	182	150
Ontario,	207	149	26	27	5	84	68	58	172	35	87	127	43	74	70	141	66	80	127
Orange,	155	131	3	11	3	64	58	27	128	13	62	39	39	23	66	121	23	93	52
Orleans,	132	86	9	36	1	49	37	46	125	7	20	112	12	29	72	51	81	29	103
Durango,	271	243	7	4	16	88	82	81	240	26	65	192	93	54	121	138	130	79	172
Owego,	241	230	4	13	1	100	83	57	226	15	72	165	79	81	81	159	91	116	125
Punam,	63	58	4	..	..	21	28	14	60	3	63	..	1	23	39	43	20	55	8
Queens,	69	68	1	..	..	49	12	8	21	48	58	10	35	21	12	85	14	69	..
Rensselaer,	189	168	20	1	..	84	58	47	179	10	36	153	35	57	97	100	89	89	160
Rockland,	19	17	1	1	..	10	4	5	15	4	4	15	4	11	4	11	8	7	12
Saratoga,	37	34	1	2	..	13	14	10	32	5	13	224	4	11	19	16	21	13	24
Schenectady,	211	197	10	3	3	39	51	121	207	6	33	168	51	27	135	49	164	14	199
Seneca,	174	163	..	5	6	65	58	50	174	1	89	72	22	11	140	56	119	57	98
St. Lawrence,	111	77	28	5	1	10	68	33	110	1	28	53	17	24	70	19	92	15	96
Steuben,	310	195	4	35	77	135	104	93	289	32	101	199	74	29	120	223	119	140	181
Suffolk,	262	221	..	1	41	85	105	71	246	16	94	155	28	26	208	146	116	131	131
Sullivan,	132	132	..	..	..	58	45	29	129	3	14	118	22	29	81	47	85	30	102
Tioga,	105	85	1	2	17	35	33	3	102	3	1	104	6	11	79	12	81	6	99
Tompkins,	113	108	1	..	4	59	33	21	107	6	50	63	29	25	59	79	34	10	103
Ulster,	194	178	6	3	6	66	64	62	174	19	48	143	47	29	116	88	105	67	126
Warren,	166	135	3	24	4	61	61	44	161	5	87	68	16	41	107	57	109	42	124
Washington,	96	90	2	1	3	23	33	40	54	42	24	61	18	7	73	57	71	6	90
Wayne,	232	175	51	4	2	89	92	51	222	10	91	171	64	35	135	105	127	73	169
Westchester,	225	131	9	72	13	110	64	51	214	11	61	134	64	84	77	123	102	109	116
Wyoming,	191	141	6	3	..	55	65	30	145	5	5	98	32	40	67	38	62	84	66
Yates,	150	173	7	2	9	57	70	61	183	8	52	96	48	21	132	59	132	50	141
Yates,	106	87	9	3	8	54	30	24	101	6	53	38	26	16	66	56	52	50	58
Total,	9,907	8,231	575	604	596	3,809	3,280	2,883	9,017	846	3,181	6,556	2,294	2,026	5,556	4,538	5,355	3,692	6,235

*Increase of the Fund.**Bonds for lands:*

Amount of bonds taken by the Surveyor General for sales of lands,	\$22,605 36
Amount of bonds transferred from the Canal Fund,	1,720 00
Amount of bonds transferred from the General Fund,	552 91
Amount of bonds transferred from the Literature Fund,	136 45
Amount of bonds taken by the Surveyor General, per chap. 43, Laws of 1845, in lieu of sundry bonds cancelled for the relief of the Oneida purchasers,	8,621 69
Amount of bonds taken by the Attorney General, for sales of lands on foreclosure of mortgage,	943 66
Amount of bonds transferred from the United States Deposit Fund, belonging to the surplus revenue of said fund,	31,832 75
Total	\$66,312 82

Bonds for Loans:

Amount of bonds taken for loans to counties,	8,000 00
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Money in the Treasury:

Amount received for principal of bonds for lands,	61,577 57
“ “ bonds for loans,	25,942 45
“ “ loan of 1792,	2,239 54
“ “ loan of 1808,	3,744 42
First payments on sales of lands,	10,059 59
Redemption of lands,	246 48
Surplus moneys,	46 38
Total	\$108,896 43

Amount transferred from the General Fund, for loss of principal of bonds cancelled, per chap. 43, Laws of 1845, for the relief of the Oneida purchasers,

1,108 48

105,004 91

\$179,317 73

*Diminution of the Fund.**Bonds for lands:*

Amount of principal of bonds paid into the Treasury,	\$61,577 57
Amount of bonds cancelled per chap. 43, Laws of 1845, for the relief of the Oneida purchasers,	9,630 17
Amount of extinction of principal of bonds under Attorney General's sales of lands for arrears of consideration,	21,442 42
Total	92,650 16

Bonds for loans:

Amount of principal of bonds paid into the Treasury,	25,942 45
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Loans of 1792:

Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,	2,239 54
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Loans of 1808:

Amount of principal paid into the Treasury,	3,744 42
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Money in the Treasury:

Amount loaned to counties,	8,000 00
Amount paid for bonds transferred from the Canal Fund,	1,720 00
Miscellaneous payments,	1,021 20
Total	\$10,741 20
Amount transferred to the General Fund for bonds received from said fund,	552 91
Amount transferred to the Literature Fund, for bonds received from said fund,	136 45
Total	11,430 56
Total	\$136,007 13

There also belongs to this fund about 327,734 acres of unproductive land, valued at \$163,800.

(F.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Common Schools from 1815, the period of the first statistical report, to 1846.

Date of report of Trustees.		Whole No. of districts in the towns from which reports were made.	No. of districts from which returns were received.	No. of children taught in said districts.	No. of children between the ages of 5 & 16 years, residing in said districts.
May 1,	1815,.....	2,755	2,631	140,106	176,449
"	1816,.....	3,713	2,873	170,385	198,440
"	1817,.....	3,264	3,228	183,253	218,969
"	1818,.....	4,614	3,844	210,316	235,871
"	1819,.....	5,763	5,118	271,877	302,703
Jan'y 1,	1820,.....	6,332	5,489	304,559	317,633
"	1821,.....	6,659	5,882	332,979	339,258
"	1822,.....	7,051	6,255	351,173	357,029
"	1823,.....	7,382	6,705	377,034	373,208
"	1824,.....	7,612	6,876	402,940	383,500
"	1825,.....	7,773	7,117	425,586	395,586
"	1826,.....	8,114	7,550	431,601	411,256
"	1827,.....	8,298	7,806	441,856	419,216
"	1828,.....	8,609	8,164	468,005	449,113
"	1829,.....	8,872	8,292	480,041	468,257
"	1830,.....	9,063	8,631	499,424	497,503
"	1831,.....	9,339	8,841	507,105	509,967
"	1832,.....	9,600	8,941	494,595	508,878
"	1833,.....	9,690	9,107	512,475	522,618
"	1834,.....	9,865	9,392	531,240	534,002
"	1835,.....	10,132	9,676	541,404	540,285
"	1836,.....	10,207	9,696	532,167	538,398
"	1837,.....	10,345	9,718	524,188	536,832
"	1838,.....	10,583	9,830	528,913	539,747
"	1839,.....	10,706	10,127	557,229	564,790
"	1840,.....	10,769	10,397	572,995	592,564
"	1841,.....	10,886	10,588	603,543	583,347
"	1842,.....	10,893	10,656	598,749	601,765
"	1843,.....	10,875	10,645	657,782	677,995
"	1844,.....	10,990	10,857	709,156	696,548
"	1845,.....	11,018	10,812	736,045	690,914
"	1846,.....	11,008	10,796	742,433	703,399

(G.)

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The following table exhibits the capital of the School Fund, according to the annual reports of the Comptroller, from the foundation of the fund in 1805-6 to 1846, also the annual interest or revenue derived from the fund, the amount annually apportioned from the State Treasury, the amount received by the districts from the hands of the Commissioners, and also the amount paid by the inhabitants on rate bills.

	Capital.	Increase of capital from year to year	Annual revenue or interest.	Sum annually paid from State Treasury.	Amount of money rec'd by the districts.	Am't paid by individuals on rate bills
1796, .....	.....	.....	\$49,250 00			
1797, .....	.....	.....	50,000 00			
1800, .....	.....	.....	49,622 50			
1801, .....	.....	.....	377 50			
1806,	\$58,757 24	\$124,405 72	not stated.	No distribution made until the revenue am'd to \$50,000.		
1807,	183,162 96	124,001 60	"			
1808,	307,164 56	83,472 59	"			
1809,	390,637 15	37,540 76	24,115 46			
1810,	428,177 91	55,148 38	26,480 77			
1811,	483,326 29	75,138 40	36,427 64			
1812,	558,464 69	78,293 38	45,216 95			
1813,	636,758 07	185,306 87	47,612 16			
1814,	822,064 94	39,392 95	57,248 39	\$48,376	\$55,720 98	
1815,	861,457 89	72,557 24	57,539 88	46,398	64,834 88	
1816,	934,015 13	48,227 13	64,053 01	54,799	73,235 42	
1817,	982,242 26	132,587 78	69,555 29	59,933	93,010 54	
1818,	971,361 31	.....	68,770 00	59,968	117,151 07	
1819,	1,103,940 09	125,126 91	70,556 04	59,930	146,418 08	
1820,	1,229,076 00	.....	78,944 56	79,957	157,195 04	
1821,	1,215,526 00	.....	77,144 56	80,104	173,420 60	
1822,	1,152,650 57	3,196 83	77,417 86	80,000	182,820 25	
1823,	1,155,827 40	17,085 88	72,515 09	80,000	182,741 61	
1824,	1,172,913 28	115,896 19	75,315 05	80,000	182,790 09	
1825,	1,288,309 47	31,576 99	81,815 41	80,000	185,720 46	
1826,	1,319,886 46	33,591 18	86,429 93	80,000	222,995 77	
1827,	1,353,477 64	257,619 16	81,381 90	100,000	232,343 21	
1828,	1,611,096 80	73,532 00	89,034 96	100,000	214,840 14	\$297,048 44
1829,	1,684,628 80	35,662 42	94,626 25	100,000	238,641 36	346,807 20
1830,	1,661,081 24	.....	100,678 60	100,000	244,998 85	374,001 54
1831,	1,696,743 66	7,415 74	80,043 86	100,000	305,582 78	358,320 17
1832,	1,704,159 40	31,015 88	93,755 31	100,080	307,733 08	369,696 36
1833,	1,735,175 28	18,871 56	109,117 77	100,080	316,153 93	398,137 04
1834,	1,754,046 84	36,498 46	104,390 78	100,080	312,181 20	419,878 69
1835,	1,791,321 77	83,869 94	134,006 40	100,000	313,376 91	425,560 86
1836,	1,875,191 71	42,302 46	118,486 67	100,000	335,895 10	436,346 46
1837,	1,917,491 17	2,153 51	94,349 93	110,000	335,882 92	477,848 27
1838,	1,919,647 68	10,059 83	102,994 09	113,793	374,411 61	521,477 49
1839,	1,932,421 99	2,714 48	117,472 27	*275,000	633,685 94	476,443 27
1840,	2,033,807 95	101,385 96	103,400 65	*275,000	638,951 70	481,479 54
1841,	2,036,625 68	2,817 73	96,073 85	*285,080	676,086 07	468,688 22
1842,	1,968,290 72	.....	90,092 46	*275,080	660,727 41	509,376 97
1843,	1,975,093 15	6,802 43	107,370 62	*265,080	639,606 60	447,565 97
1844,	1,992,916 35	17,823 20	133,826 51	*275,080	725,066 19	458,127 78
1845,	2,090,632 41	97,716 41	113,458 87	*275,080	772,578 02	460,764 73
1846,	2,133,943 00	43,310 60	123,458 12	*271,073		
Decrease of capital in 1818,					\$10,880 95	
" 1821,					13,550 00	
" 1822,					62,895 43	
" 1830,					23,547 56	
" 1842,					68,334 96	
						\$179,208 90

* Including \$165,000 from the revenue of the United States Deposit Fund.

(H.)

APPORTIONMENT

Of \$275,000 among the several Counties, Towns and Cities of this State, according to the State Census of 1845.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Albany,	41,139	\$4,341 50
Bern,	3,667	387 06
Bethlehem,	3,315	349 90
Coeymans,	2,978	314 34
Guilderland,	2,995	316 13
Knox,	2,161	228 10
New Scotland,	3,288	347 05
Rensselaerville,	3,589	378 80
Watervliet,	11,209	1,183 16
Westerlo,	2,927	308 96
	<hr/> 77,268 <hr/>	<hr/> \$8,155 00 <hr/>

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Alfred,	1,625	\$171 52
Allen,	906	95 63
Almond,	1,735	183 12
Amity,	1,485	156 75
Andover,	1,070	112 93
Angelica,	1,329	140 27
Belfast,	1,417	149 56
Birdsall,	475	50 13
Bolivar,	517	54 56
Burns,	924	97 53
Caneadea,	1,167	123 17
Centreville,	1,436	151 57
Clarksville,	443	46 75
Cuba,	1,585	167 29
Friendship,	1,401	147 87
Genesee,	659	69 55
Granger,	1,178	124 33
Grove,	843	89 00
Hume,	2,189	231 06
Independence,	1,679	177 25
New Hudson,	1,290	136 16

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Ossian,	953	100 59
Rushford,	1,769	186 75
Scio,	1,356	143 12
West Almond,	875	92 37
Wirt,	1,305	137 74
	<u>31,611</u>	<u>\$3,336 57</u>

BROOME COUNTY.

Barker,	1,379	\$145 55
Chenango,	6,602	696 87
Colesville,	2,829	298 62
Conklin,	1,869	197 29
Lisle,	1,657	174 90
Nanticoke,	479	50 56
Sandford,	1,618	170 79
Triangle,	1,749	184 62
Union,	3,519	371 43
Vestal,	1,617	170 68
Windsor,	2,490	262 84
	<u>25,808</u>	<u>\$2,724 15</u>

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Ashford,	1,376	\$145 25
Burton,	621	65 54
Carrolton,	193	20 37
Cold Spring,	602	63 54
Conewango,	1,224	129 19
Dayton,	1,007	106 29
Ellicottville,	1,211	127 82
Farmersville,	1,462	154 31
Franklinville,	1,439	152 88
Freedom,	1,478	156 00
Great Valley,	756	79 79
Hinsdale,	1,135	120 40
Humphrey,	591	62 37
Leon,	1,194	125 00
Little Valley,	780	82 33
Lyndon,	819	86 44
Machias,	1,243	131 20
Mansfield,	962	101 54
Napoli,	1,119	118 10
New Albion,	1,199	126 56
Olean,	550	58 05

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Otto,	2,110	222 71
Perrysburgh,	1,642	173 31
Persia,	1,086	114 62
Portville,	585	61 75
Randolph,	1,300	137 21
Rice,	775	82 20
Yorkshire,	1,710	180 50
	<u>30,169</u>	<u>\$3,185 27</u>

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn,	6,171	\$651 37
Aurelius,	2,504	264 30
Brutus,	2,263	238 87
Cato,	2,312	244 00
Conquest,	1,921	202 78
Fleming,	1,187	125 28
Genoa,	2,426	256 07
Ira,	2,121	223 87
Ledyard,	2,095	221 13
Locke,	1,528	161 27
Mentz,	4,288	452 61
Moravia,	1,785	188 40
Niles,	2,153	227 25
Owasco,	1,277	134 78
Scipio,	2,136	225 46
Sempronius,	1,314	138 69
Sennett,	2,033	214 59
Springport,	1,832	193 37
Sterling,	2,732	288 37
Summer Hill,	1,324	139 75
Venice,	2,000	211 11
Victory,	2,261	238 62
	<u>49,663</u>	<u>\$5,241 94</u>

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Arkwright,	1,295	\$136 68
Busti,	1,923	203 00
Carroll,	1,725	182 26
Charlotte,	1,428	150 75
Chautauque,	2,809	296 50
Cherry Creek,	1,100	116 10
Clymer,	979	103 36
Ellery,	2,134	225 25

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Ellicott,	3,176	335 25
Ellington,	1,832	193 36
French Creek,	647	68 29
Gerry,	1,344	141 85
Hanover,	3,718	392 43
Harmony,	3,431	362 15
Mina,	882	93 09
Poland,	1,015	107 13
Pomfret,	4,286	452 40
Portland,	1,966	207 53
Ripley,	1,938	204 57
Sheridan,	1,592	168 00
Sherman,	1,131	119 37
Stockton,	1,780	187 87
Villanova,	1,531	161 59
Westfield,	2,886	304 64
	<u>46,548</u>	<u>\$4,913 42</u>

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Big Flats,	1,421	\$150 00
Catharine,	2,611	275 68
Catlin,	1,247	131 62
Cayuta,	1,001	105 65
Chemung,	2,575	271 79
Dix,	2,335	246 46
Elmira,	5,898	622 55
Erin,	1,581	166 86
Southport,	2,539	268 00
Veteran,	2,481	261 87
	<u>23,689</u>	<u>\$2,500 48</u>

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	3,081	\$325 20
Columbus,	1,461	154 25
Coventry,	1,795	189 50
German,	947	100 00
Greene,	3,965	418 50
Guilford,	2,787	294 26
Lincklaen,	1,172	123 69
McDonough,	1,514	159 79
New Berlin,	2,704	285 41
Norwich,	4,269	450 62
Otselic,	1,483	156 52

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Oxford,	3,059	322 88
Pharsalia,	1,209	127 62
Pitcher,	1,501	158 42
Plymouth,	1,476	155 79
Preston,	1,059	111 77
Sherburne,	2,680	282 88
Smithville,	1,794	189 35
Smyrna,	1,944	205 20
	<u>39,900</u>	<u>\$4,211 65</u>

CLINTON COUNTY.

Au Sable,	3,976	\$419 69
Beekmantown,	3,078	324 89
Black Brook,	1,598	168 66
Champlain,	4,050	427 50
Chazy,	3,571	376 92
Clinton,	833	87 92
Ellenburgh,	902	95 22
Mooers,	2,207	233 00
Peru,	3,273	345 50
Plattsburgh,	6,095	643 37
Saranac,	1,695	178 87
	<u>31,278</u>	<u>\$3,301 54</u>

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancram,	1,705	\$179 95
Austerlitz,	1,812	191 25
Canaan,	1,973	208 25
Chatham,	3,570	376 87
Claverack,	2,934	309 70
Clermont,	1,131	119 37
Copake,	1,607	169 65
Gallatin,	1,676	176 90
Germantown,	991	104 71
Ghent,	2,417	255 12
Greenport,	1,182	124 75
Hillsdale,	2,374	250 58
Hudson,	5,657	597 11
Kinderhook,	3,679	388 32
Livingston,	2,083	219 87
New Lebanon,	2,282	240 87
Stockport,	1,661	175 31

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Stuyvesant,	1,718	181 33
Taghkanic,	1,524	160 85
	<u>41,976</u>	<u>\$4,430 76</u>

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnatus,	1,195	\$126 12
Cortlandville,	4,111	433 96
Freetown,	925	97 63
Homer,	3,602	380 25
Marathon,	1,080	114 00
Preble,	1,325	139 87
Scott,	1,368	144 38
Solon,	2,426	256 07
Truxton,	3,587	378 61
Virgil,	4,541	479 35
Willett,	921	97 26
	<u>25,081</u>	<u>\$2,647 50</u>

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Andes,	2,440	\$257 55
Bovina,	1,436	151 57
Colchester,	1,858	196 21
Davenport,	2,143	226 19
Delhi,	2,665	281 38
Franklin,	3,007	317 46
Hamden,	1,767	186 50
Hancock,	1,208	127 50
Harpersfield,	1,569	165 64
Kortright,	2,211	233 38
Masonville,	1,383	145 96
Meredith,	1,678	177 11
Middletown,	2,695	284 50
Roxbury,	3,121	329 42
Sidney,	1,759	185 65
Stamford,	1,715	181 00
Tompkins,	2,261	238 55
Walton,	2,074	218 91
	<u>36,990</u>	<u>\$3,904 48</u>

DUTCHESS COUNTY. .

Towns.	Population.	Apportionment.
Amenia,	2,076	\$219 13
Beekman,	1,432	151 14
Clinton,	1,816	191 67
Dover,	1,944	205 19
Fishkill,	10,651	1,124 26
Hyde Park,	2,477	261 56
La Grange,	1,834	193 57
Milan,	1,744	184 07
North East,	1,436	151 56
Pawlings,	1,626	171 62
Pine Plains,	1,499	158 21
Pleasant Valley,	2,142	226 09
Poughkeepsie,	11,791	1,244 58
Red Hook,	3,085	325 63
Rhinebeck,	2,989	315 50
Stanford,	2,301	242 87
Union Vale,	1,484	156 63
Washington,	2,797	295 22
	<u>55,124</u>	<u>\$5,818 50</u>

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden,	2,187	\$230 83
Almherst,	3,133	330 69
Aurora,	3,010	317 75
Black Rock,	4,883	515 41
Boston,	1,779	187 75
Brandt,	987	104 17
Buffalo,	29,773	3,142 60
Chickawaga,	2,029	214 17
Clarence,	2,497	263 56
Colden,	1,086	114 62
Collins,	3,969	418 94
Concord,	3,132	330 58
Eden,	2,213	233 59
Evans,	1,859	196 21
Hamburgh,	4,252	448 80
Holland,	1,355	143 00
Lancaster,	2,737	288 89
Newstead,	2,610	275 50
Sardinia,	1,600	168 88
Tonawanda,	1,634	172 46
Wales,	1,910	201 60
	<u>78,635</u>	<u>\$8,300 00</u>

ESSEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Chesterfield,	3,022	\$319 00
Crown Point,	2,261	238 66
Elizabethtown,	1,194	126 00
Essex,	1,720	181 54
Jay,	2,431	256 62
Keene,	809	85 38
Lewis,	1,681	177 50
Minerva,	496	52 37
Moriah,	2,807	296 25
Newcomb,	126	13 29
St. Armand,	129	13 62
Schroon,	1,705	180 00
Ticonderoga,	2,309	243 75
Westport,	2,094	221 00
Willsborough,	1,424	150 30
Wilmington,	894	94 37
	<u>25,102</u>	<u>\$2,649 65</u>

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor,	1,606	\$169 52
Belmont,	510	53 82
Bombay,	1,667	175 94
Brandon,	578	61 00
Burke,	1,285	135 63
Chateaugay,	1,952	206 05
Constable,	1,177	124 25
Dickinson,	1,074	113 37
Duane,	178	18 78
Fort Covington,	2,369	250 00
Franklin,	361	38 10
Harrietstown,	129	13 66
Malone,	3,634	383 58
Moir,	1,013	107 00
Westville,	1,159	122 32
	<u>18,692</u>	<u>\$1,973 02</u>

FULTON COUNTY.

Bleecker,	267	\$28 18
Broadalbin,	2,358	248 89
Caroga,	342	36 19
Ephratah,	2,085	220 08
Johnstown,	5,408	570 86

Towns	Population.	Apportionm't.
Mayfield,	2,397	253 00
Northampton,	1,377	145 32
Oppenheim,	2,388	252 05
Perth,	1,214	128 14
Stratford,	743	78 42
	<u>18,579</u>	<u>\$1,961 10</u>

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama,	1,800	\$190 00
Alexander,	1,994	210 50
Batavia,	4,384	462 75
Bergen,	1,822	192 31
Bethany,	2,051	216 50
Byron,	1,807	190 72
Darien,	2,212	233 48
Elba,	1,950	205 84
Le Roy,	3,352	353 80
Oakfield,	1,360	143 54
Pavilion,	1,834	193 57
Pembroke,	2,140	225 77
Stafford,	2,139	225 67
	<u>28,845</u>	<u>\$3,044 45</u>

GREENE COUNTY.

Athens,	2,593	\$273 69
Cairo,	2,812	296 82
Cattskill,	5,458	576 12
Coxsackie,	3,799	401 00
Durham,	2,613	275 81
Greenville,	2,261	238 65
Hunter,	2,433	256 81
Lexington,	2,902	306 32
New Baltimore,	2,347	247 75
Prattsville,	2,069	218 39
Windham,	2,670	281 82
	<u>31,957</u>	<u>\$3,373 18</u>

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Arietta,	114	\$12 00
Gilman,	95	10 00
Hope,	648	68 39

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Lake Pleasant,	296	\$31 25
Long Lake,	72	7 60
Morehouse,	211	22 27
Wells,	446	47 07
	<u>1,882</u>	<u>\$198 58</u>

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Columbia,	2,126	\$224 40
Danube,	1,693	178 69
Fairfield,	1,662	175 42
Frankfort,	3,082	325 31
German Flats,	3,237	341 68
Herkimer,	2,379	251 10
Litchfield,	1,677	177 00
Little Falls,	4,244	448 00
Manheim,	1,872	197 59
Newport,	2,112	222 93
Norway,	1,079	113 88
Ohio,	763	80 52
Russia,	2,439	257 44
Salisbury,	1,860	196 35
Schuyler,	1,824	193 00
Stark,	1,775	187 34
Warren,	1,952	206 00
Wilmurt,	89	9 39
Winfield,	1,559	164 54
	<u>37,424</u>	<u>\$3,950 58</u>

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams,	3,055	\$322 50
Alexander,	2,711	286 25
Antwerp,	3,380	356 75
Brownville,	4,380	462 32
Champion,	2,146	226 50
Clayton,	4,682	494 19
Ellisburgh,	5,531	583 75
Henderson,	2,345	247 50
Hounsfield,	3,917	413 50
Le Ray,	3,853	406 69
Lorraine,	1,640	173 18
Lyme,	6,018	625 25
Orleans,	3,047	321 62
Pamelia,	2,254	237 92

(H.)

APPORTIONMENT

Of \$275,000 among the several Counties, Towns and Cities of this State, according to the State Census of 1845.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Albany,	41,139	\$4,341 50
Bern,	3,667	387 06
Bethlehem,	3,315	349 90
Coeymans,	2,978	314 34
Guilderland,	2,995	316 13
Knox,	2,161	228 10
New Scotland,	3,288	347 05
Rensselaerville,	3,589	378 80
Watervliet,	11,209	1,183 16
Westerlo,	2,927	308 96
	<u>77,268</u>	<u>\$8,155 00</u>

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Alfred,	1,625	\$171 52
Allen,	906	95 63
Almond,	1,735	183 12
Amity,	1,485	156 75
Andover,	1,070	112 93
Angelica,	1,329	140 27
Belfast,	1,417	149 56
Birdsall,	475	50 13
Bolivar,	517	54 56
Burns,	924	97 53
Caneadea,	1,167	123 17
Centreville,	1,436	151 57
Clarksville,	443	46 75
Cuba,	1,585	167 29
Friendship,	1,401	147 87
Genesee,	659	69 55
Granger,	1,178	124 33
Grove,	843	89 00
Hume,	2,189	231 06
Independence,	1,679	177 25
New Hudson,	1,290	136 16

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Ossian,	953	100 59
Rushford,	1,769	186 75
Scio,	1,356	143 12
West Almond,	875	92 37
Wirt,	1,305	137 74
	<u>31,611</u>	<u>\$3,336 57</u>

BROOME COUNTY.

Barker,	1,379	\$145 55
Chenango,	6,602	696 87
Colesville,	2,829	298 62
Conklin,	1,869	197 29
Lisle,	1,657	174 90
Nanticoke,	479	50 56
Sandford,	1,618	170 79
Triangle,	1,749	184 62
Union,	3,519	371 43
Vestal,	1,617	170 68
Windsor,	2,490	262 84
	<u>25,808</u>	<u>\$2,724 15</u>

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Ashford,	1,376	\$145 25
Burton,	621	65 54
Carrolton,	193	20 37
Cold Spring,	602	63 54
Conewango,	1,224	129 19
Dayton,	1,007	106 29
Ellicottville,	1,211	127 82
Farmersville,	1,462	154 31
Franklinville,	1,439	152 88
Freedom,	1,478	156 00
Great Valley,	756	79 79
Hinsdale,	1,135	120 40
Humphrey,	591	62 37
Leon,	1,194	125 00
Little Valley,	780	82 33
Lyndon,	819	86 44
Machias,	1,243	131 20
Mansfield,	962	101 54
Napoli,	1,119	118 10
New Albion,	1,199	126 56
Olean,	550	58 05

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Otto,	2,110	222 71
Perrysburgh,	1,642	173 31
Persia,	1,086	114 62
Portville,	585	61 75
Randolph,	1,300	137 21
Rice,	775	82 20
Yorkshire,	1,710	180 50
	<u>30,169</u>	<u>\$3,185 27</u>

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn,	6,171	\$651 37
Aurelius,	2,504	264 30
Brutus,	2,263	238 87
Cato,	2,312	244 00
Conquest,	1,921	202 78
Fleming,	1,187	125 28
Genoa,	2,426	256 07
Ira,	2,121	223 87
Ledyard,	2,095	221 13
Locke,	1,528	161 27
Mentz,	4,288	452 61
Moravia,	1,785	188 40
Niles,	2,153	227 25
Owasco,	1,277	134 78
Scipio,	2,136	225 46
Sempronius,	1,314	133 69
Sennett,	2,033	214 59
Springport,	1,832	193 37
Sterling,	2,732	288 37
Summer Hill,	1,324	139 75
Venice,	2,000	211 11
Victory,	2,261	238 62
	<u>49,663</u>	<u>\$5,241 94</u>

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Arkwright,	1,295	\$136 68
Busti,	1,923	203 00
Carroll,	1,725	182 26
Charlotte,	1,428	150 75
Chautauque,	2,809	296 50
Cherry Creek,	1,100	116 10
Clymer,	979	103 36
Ellery,	2,134	225 25

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Ellicott,	3,176	335 25
Ellington,	1,832	193 36
French Creek,	647	68 29
Gerry,	1,344	141 85
Hanover,	3,718	392 43
Harmony,	3,431	362 15
Mina,	882	93 09
Poland,	1,015	107 13
Pomfret,	4,286	452 40
Portland,	1,966	207 53
Ripley,	1,938	204 57
Sheridan,	1,592	168 00
Sherman,	1,131	119 37
Stockton,	1,780	187 87
Villanova,	1,531	161 59
Westfield,	2,886	304 64
	<u>46,548</u>	<u>\$4,913 42</u>

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Big Flats,	1,421	\$150 00
Catharine,	2,611	275 68
Catlin,	1,247	131 62
Cayuta,	1,001	105 65
Chemung,	2,575	271 79
Dix,	2,335	246 46
Elmira,	5,898	622 55
Erin,	1,581	166 86
Southport,	2,539	268 00
Veteran,	2,481	261 87
	<u>23,689</u>	<u>\$2,500 48</u>

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Bainbridge,	3,081	\$325 20
Columbus,	1,461	154 25
Coventry,	1,795	189 50
German,	947	100 00
Greene,	3,965	418 50
Guilford,	2,787	294 26
Lincklaen,	1,172	123 69
McDonough,	1,514	159 79
New Berlin,	2,704	285 41
Norwich,	4,269	450 62
Otselic,	1,483	156 52

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Oxford,	3,059	322 88
Pharsalia,	1,209	127 62
Pitcher,	1,501	153 42
Plymouth,	1,476	155 79
Preston,	1,059	111 77
Sherburne,	2,680	282 88
Smithville,	1,794	189 35
Smyrna,	1,944	205 20
	<u>39,900</u>	<u>\$4,211 65</u>

CLINTON COUNTY.

Au Sable,	3,976	\$419 69
Beekmantown,	3,078	324 89
Black Brook,	1,598	168 66
Champlain,	4,050	427 50
Chazy,	3,571	376 92
Clinton,	833	87 92
Ellenburgh,	902	95 22
Mooers,	2,207	233 00
Peru,	3,273	345 50
Plattsburgh,	6,095	643 37
Saranac,	1,695	178 87
	<u>31,278</u>	<u>\$3,301 54</u>

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ancram,	1,705	\$179 95
Austerlitz,	1,812	191 25
Canaan,	1,973	208 25
Chatham,	3,570	376 87
Claverack,	2,934	309 70
Clermont,	1,131	119 37
Copake,	1,607	169 65
Gallatin,	1,676	176 90
Germantown,	991	104 71
Ghent,	2,417	255 12
Greenport,	1,182	124 75
Hillsdale,	2,374	250 58
Hudson,	5,657	597 11
Kinderhook,	3,679	388 32
Livingston,	2,083	219 87
New Lebanon,	2,282	240 87
Stockport,	1,661	175 31

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Stuyvesant,	1,718	181 33
Taghkanic,	1,524	160 85
	<u>41,976</u>	<u>\$4,430 76</u>

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cincinnatus,	1,195	\$126 12
Cortlandville,	4,111	433 96
Freetown,	925	97 63
Homer,	3,602	380 25
Marathon,	1,080	114 00
Preble,	1,325	139 87
Scott,	1,368	144 38
Solon,	2,426	256 07
Truxton,	3,587	378 61
Virgil,	4,541	479 35
Willett,	921	97 26
	<u>25,081</u>	<u>\$2,647 50</u>

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Andes,	2,440	\$257 55
Bovina,	1,436	151 57
Colchester,	1,858	196 21
Davenport,	2,143	226 19
Delhi,	2,665	281 38
Franklin,	3,007	317 46
Hamden,	1,767	186 50
Hancock,	1,208	127 50
Harpersfield,	1,569	165 64
Kortright,	2,211	233 38
Masonville,	1,383	145 96
Meredith,	1,678	177 11
Middletown,	2,695	284 50
Roxbury,	3,121	329 42
Sidney,	1,759	185 65
Stamford,	1,715	181 00
Tompkins,	2,261	238 55
Walton,	2,074	218 91
	<u>36,990</u>	<u>\$3,904 48</u>

DUTCHESS COUNTY. .

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Amenia,	2,076	\$219 13
Beekman,	1,432	151 14
Clinton,	1,816	191 67
Dover,	1,944	205 19
Fishkill,	10,651	1,124 26
Hyde Park,	2,477	261 56
La Grange,	1,834	193 57
Milan,	1,744	184 07
North East,	1,436	151 56
Pawlings,	1,626	171 62
Pine Plains,	1,499	158 21
Pleasant Valley,	2,142	226 09
Poughkeepsie,	11,791	1,244 58
Red Hook,	3,085	325 63
Rhinebeck,	2,989	315 50
Stanford,	2,301	242 87
Union Vale,	1,484	156 63
Washington,	2,797	295 22
	<u>55,124</u>	<u>\$5,818 50</u>

ERIE COUNTY.

Alden,	2,187	\$230 83
Almherst,	3,133	330 69
Aurora,	3,010	317 75
Black Rock,	4,883	515 41
Boston,	1,779	187 75
Brandt,	987	104 17
Buffalo,	29,773	3,142 60
Chicktawaga,	2,029	214 17
Clarence,	2,497	263 56
Colden,	1,086	114 62
Collins,	3,969	418 94
Concord,	3,132	330 58
Eden,	2,213	233 59
Evans,	1,859	196 21
Hamburgh,	4,252	448 80
Holland,	1,355	143 00
Lancaster,	2,737	288 89
Newstead,	2,610	275 50
Sardinia,	1,600	168 88
Tonawanda,	1,634	172 46
Wales,	1,910	201 60
	<u>78,635</u>	<u>\$8,300 00</u>

ESSEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm ^{ts} .
Chesterfield,	3,022	\$319 00
Crown Point,	2,261	238 66
Elizabethtown,	1,194	126 00
Essex,	1,720	181 54
Jay,	2,431	256 62
Keene,	809	85 38
Lewis,	1,681	177 50
Minerva,	496	52 37
Moriah,	2,807	296 25
Newcomb,	126	13 29
St. Armand,	129	13 62
Schroon,	1,705	180 00
Ticonderoga,	2,309	243 75
Westport,	2,094	221 00
Willsborough,	1,424	150 30
Wilmington,	894	94 37
	<u>25,102</u>	<u>\$2,649 65</u>

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bangor,	1,606	\$169 52
Belmont,	510	53 82
Bombay,	1,667	175 94
Brandon,	578	61 00
Burke,	1,285	135 63
Chateaugay,	1,952	206 05
Constable,	1,177	124 25
Dickinson,	1,074	113 37
Duane,	178	18 78
Fort Covington,	2,369	250 00
Franklin,	361	38 10
Harrietstown,	129	13 66
Malone,	3,634	383 58
Moir,	1,013	107 00
Westville,	1,159	122 32
	<u>18,692</u>	<u>\$1,973 02</u>

FULTON COUNTY.

Bleecker,	267	\$28 18
Broadalbin,	2,358	248 89
Caroga,	342	36 19
Ephratah,	2,085	220 08
Johnstown,	5,408	570 86

Towns	Population.	Apportionm't.
Mayfield,	2,397	253 00
Northampton,	1,377	145 32
Oppenheim,	2,388	252 05
Perth,	1,214	128 14
Stratford,	743	78 42
	<u>18,579</u>	<u>\$1,961 10</u>

GENESEE COUNTY.

Alabama,	1,800	\$190 00
Alexander,	1,994	210 50
Batavia,	4,384	462 75
Bergen,	1,822	192 31
Bethany,	2,051	216 50
Byron,	1,807	190 72
Darien,	2,212	233 48
Elba,	1,950	205 84
Le Roy,	3,352	353 80
Oakfield,	1,360	143 54
Pavilion,	1,834	193 57
Pembroke,	2,140	225 77
Stafford,	2,139	225 67
	<u>28,845</u>	<u>\$3,044 45</u>

GREENE COUNTY.

Athens,	2,593	\$273 69
Cairo,	2,812	296 82
Cattskill,	5,458	576 12
Coxsackie,	3,799	401 00
Durham,	2,613	275 81
Greenville,	2,261	238 65
Hunter,	2,433	256 81
Lexington,	2,902	306 32
New Baltimore,	2,347	247 75
Prattsville,	2,069	218 39
Windham,	2,670	281 82
	<u>31,957</u>	<u>\$3,373 18</u>

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Arietta,	114	\$12 00
Gilman,	95	10 00
Hope,	648	68 39

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Lake Pleasant,	296	\$31 25
Long Lake,	72	7 60
Morehouse,	211	22 27
Wells,	446	47 07
	<u>1,882</u>	<u>\$198 58</u>

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Columbia,	2,126	\$224 40
Danube,	1,693	178 69
Fairfield,	1,662	175 42
Frankfort,	3,082	325 31
German Flats,	3,237	341 68
Herkimer,	2,379	251 10
Litchfield,	1,677	177 00
Little Falls,	4,244	448 00
Manheim,	1,872	197 59
Newport,	2,112	222 93
Norway,	1,079	113 88
Ohio,	763	80 52
Russia,	2,439	257 44
Salisbury,	1,860	196 35
Schuyler,	1,824	193 00
Stark,	1,775	187 34
Warren,	1,952	206 00
Wilmurt,	89	9 39
Winfield,	1,559	164 54
	<u>37,424</u>	<u>\$3,950 58</u>

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adams,	3,055	\$322 50
Alexander,	2,711	286 25
Antwerp,	3,380	356 75
Brownville,	4,380	462 32
Champion,	2,146	226 50
Clayton,	4,682	494 19
Ellisburgh,	5,531	583 75
Henderson,	2,345	247 50
Hounsfield,	3,917	413 50
Le Ray,	3,853	406 69
Lorraine,	1,640	173 18
Lyme,	6,018	635 25
Orleans,	3,047	321 62
Pamelia,	2,254	237 92

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Philadelphia,	1,942	205 00
Rodman,.....	1,694	178 80
Rutland,.....	2,148	226 75
Theresa,	2,109	222 62
Watertown,	5,433	573 38
Wilna,	2,714	286 50
	<u>64,999</u>	<u>\$6,860 97</u>

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn,.....	59,566	\$6,286 35
Bushwick,	1,857	196 00
Flatbush,	2,225	234 87
Flatlands,.....	936	98 80
Gravesend,.....	898	94 78
New Utretcht,.....	1,863	196 68
Williamsburgh,.....	11,338	1,196 70
	<u>78,683</u>	<u>\$8,304 18</u>

LEWIS COUNTY.

Croghan,	1,014	\$107 00
Denmark,	2,551	269 25
Diana,	793	83 79
Greig,	880	92 88
Harrisburgh,	986	104 16
Leyden,	1,941	204 96
Lowville,	2,167	228 75
Martinsburgh,	2,408	254 17
Osceola,	213	22 50
Pinckney,	996	105 21
Turin,	1,882	198 64
West Turin,	2,763	291 63
Watson,	1,624	171 41
	<u>20,218</u>	<u>\$2,134 35</u>

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Avon,.....	2,450	\$258 66
Caledonia,	1,758	185 54
Conesus,.....	1,579	166 66
Geneseo,	2,613	275 81
Groveland,.....	1,759	185 65
Leicester,	2,287	241,39

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Lima,	2,158	227 77
Livonia,	2,695	284 46
Mount Morris,	4,293	453 14
North Dansville,	2,470	260 77
Nunda,	2,528	266 87
Portage,	1,624	171 42
Sparta,	1,511	159 51
Springwater,	2,761	291 42
West Sparta,	1,963	207 23
York,	2,896	305 67
	<u>37,345</u>	<u>\$3,941 97</u>

MADISON COUNTY.

Brookfield,	3,623	\$382 41
Cazenovia,	4,675	493 46
De Ruyter,	1,329	193 00
Eaton,	3,444	363 50
Fenner,	1,833	193 42
Georgetown,	1,386	146 25
Hamilton,	3,878	409 33
Lebanon,	1,867	197 00
Lenox,	5,931	626 00
Madison,	2,313	244 12
Nelson,	1,976	208 50
Smithfield,	1,629	171 94
Stockbridge,	2,215	233 50
Sullivan,	4,388	463 16
	<u>40,987</u>	<u>\$4,325 59</u>

MONROE COUNTY.

Brighton,	2,290	\$241 72
Chili,	2,043	215 64
Clarkson,	4,007	422 95
Gates,	1,822	192 31
Greece,	3,818	403 00
Henrietta,	2,219	234 22
Irondequoit,	1,461	154 20
Mendon,	3,243	342 30
Ogden,	2,560	270 21
Parma,	2,740	289 21
Penfield,	2,937	310 00
Perinton,	2,636	278 23
Pittsford,	1,860	196 31

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Riga,	1,985	209 50
Rochester,	25,265	2,666 83
Rush,	1,798	189 77
Sweden,	3,179	335 50
Wheatland,	2,725	287 63
Webster,	2,311	243 93
	<u>70,899</u>	<u>\$7,483 46</u>

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Amsterdam,	3,581	\$378 00
Canajoharie,	4,988	526 50
Charleston,	1,995	210 60
Florida,	3,172	334 80
Glen,	2,718	286 88
Mohawk,	2,752	290 46*
Minden,	3,322	350 64
Palatine,	2,695	284 46
Root,	2,804	296 10
St. Johnsville,	1,616	170 56
	<u>29,643</u>	<u>\$3,129 00</u>

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

City and county of New York,	371,223	\$39,183 58
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NIAGARA COUNTY.

Cambria,	2,224	\$235 75
Hartland,	2,674	282 25
Lewiston,	2,540	268 00
Lockport,	9,314	982 98
Newfane,	2,795	294 02
Niagara,	1,468	155 10
Pendleton,	1,285	135 62
Porter,	2,303	242 90
Royalton,	3,773	398 24
Somerset,	2,037	214 92
Wheatfield,	1,793	189 33
Wilson,	2,344	247 80
	<u>34,550</u>	<u>\$3,646 91</u>

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Annsville,	2,192	\$231 36
Augusta,	2,117	223 45
Ava,	1,505	123 39
Boonville,	2,148	262 21
Bridgewater,	1,358	143 33
Camden,	2,434	256 91
Deerfield,	2,347	247 75
Florence,	1,994	210 50
Floyd,	1,592	168 00
Kirkland,	3,014	318 12
Lee,	2,963	312 75
Marcy,	1,769	186 70
Marshall,	2,148	226 75
New Hartford,	4,043	426 75
Paris,	3,097	326 87
Remsen,	1,903	200 87
Rome,	5,955	628 60
Sangerfield,	2,272	239 85
Steuben,	1,924	203 00
Trenton,	3,543	373 96
Utica,	12,190	1,286 70
Vernon,	3,074	324 46
Verona,	4,942	521 70
Vienna,	2,867	302 62
Western,	2,523	266 25
Westmoreland,	3,072	324 25
Whitestown,	5,797	611 88
	<u>84,776</u>	<u>\$8,948 98</u>

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Camillus,	2,976	\$314 12
Cicero,	2,651	279 80
Clay,	2,783	294 37
De Witt,	2,876	303 56
Elbridge,	3,829	404 20
Fabius,	2,529	266 87
La Fayette,	2,527	266 66
Lysander,	4,506	475 62
Manlius,	5,602	591 35
Marcellus,	2,649	279 60
Onondaga,	5,142	542 75
Otisco,	1,701	179 50
Pompey,	4,112	434 00
Salina,	15,804	1,668 20
Skaneateles,	3,827	403 90

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Spafford,	1,977	208 58
Tully,	1,621	171 20
Van Buren,	3,057	322 66
	<u>70,175</u>	<u>\$7,406 94</u>

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Bristol,	1,801	\$190 19
Canadice,	1,179	124 48
Canandaigua,	5,627	593 96
East Bloomfield,	2,015	212 66
Farmington,	2,062	217 66
Gorham,	2,663	281 00
Hopewell,	2,068	218 28
Manchester,	2,657	280 44
Naples,	2,270	239 60
Phelps,	5,375	567 35
Richmond,	1,732	182 85
Seneca,	7,911	835 10
South Bristol,	1,211	127 82
Victor,	2,225	234 85
West Bloomfield,	1,796	189 56
	<u>42,592</u>	<u>\$4,495 80</u>

ORANGE COUNTY.

Blooming Grove,	1,962	\$207 20
Chester,	1,744	184 07
Cornwall,	3,854	406 79
Crawford,	2,072	218 79
Deerpark,	2,012	212 37
Goshen,	3,232	341 12
Hamptonburgh,	1,399	147 65
Minisink,	5,258	555 00
Monroe,	3,935	415 44
Montgomery,	4,020	424 33
Mount Hope,	1,600	168 92
Newburgh,	9,001	950 10
New Windsor,	2,474	261 13
Walkill,	4,968	524 48
Warwick,	4,696	495 71
	<u>52,227</u>	<u>\$5,513 10</u>

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Apportionm't.
Barre,	5,614	\$592 60
Carlton,	2,471	260 82
Clarendon,	1,893	199 85
Gaines,	2,479	261 66
Kendall,	1,914	202 00
Murray,	2,496	263 46
Ridgeway,	3,943	416 20
Shelby,	2,663	281 10
Yates,	2,372	250 37
	<u>25,845</u>	<u>\$2,728 06</u>

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion,	1,644	\$173 56
Amboy,	988	104 28
Boyleston,	538	56 78
Constantia,	1,705	179 95
Granby,	2,741	289 32
Greenboro,	74	7 80
Hannibal,	2,538	267 88
Hastings,	2,113	223 10
Mexico,	3,768	397 76
New Haven,	1,707	180 16
Orwell,	1,016	107 23
Oswego,	6,048	638 39
Palermo,	1,906	201 18
Parish,	1,456	153 72
Redfield,	510	53 86
Richland,	3,758	396 66
Sandy Creek,	2,257	238 24
Schroeppehl,	2,516	265 56
Scriba,	5,495	580 10
Volney,	3,895	411 12
West Monroe,	990	104 50
Williamstown,	782	82 53
	<u>48,441</u>	<u>\$5,113 68</u>

OTSEGO COUNTY.

Burlington,	1,998	\$210 89
Butternuts,	4,179	441 10
Cherry Valley,	4,125	435 40
Decatur,	975	102 91
Edmeston,	1,820	192 10

by our local law from the commissioners and trustees of common schools in this county, differing so essentially from those prescribed by the general system of the State for the country districts, it is and has hitherto been impossible to gather from them all the items comprised in the printed blanks furnished by the State department. Indeed, many of these items do not exist in our city system. As far as possible, I have supplied the deficiency by personal exertion and inquiry. The statistical returns, as reported, are believed to be as full as it is practicable to make them under existing circumstances.

You will observe with satisfaction a very marked increase in the general, as well as in the average attendance at our common schools. This evinces at once their excellence and their popularity. Indeed, the result could not well be otherwise. Whatever a strong organization and matured experience could accomplish, is effected in the schools of the Public School Society, with its imposing system and its body of accomplished and veteran teachers. The ward schools, grown up under the recent local school legislation, are kindling a new and more energetic spirit in the community at large, on the subject of public education. Their system of popular management, appealing constantly to the sympathies and periodically to the public action of the people, by making them the objects of habitual and earnest observation, has imposed on them a necessity for excellence and progress. Under this stimulus, and with a *corps* of very able teachers, they are not only making rapid advances themselves, but are extending and varying the sphere of popular education; by adopting studies, heretofore less cultivated, but now demanded by the progress of society, in general information and in the arts and pursuits of industry.

I am happy to say, that my inspection of the schools of the county has satisfied me, that with scarcely an exception, they are in a condition of high health and increasing usefulness. And not only is their actual condition in the highest degree satisfactory, but a new and more active spirit appears to pervade them, promising not only progress, but progress at an accelerated rate.

To this statement of their satisfactory and promising condition in general, there is little to add to the information furnished in the reports of previous years, touching any distinct and specific changes. Perhaps it should be remarked, that in the tone and method of teaching in our schools, there is a very sensible improvement within a short period. Our methods of instruction are rapidly becoming less formal and more philosophical; more those which depend for their success on the individual teacher rather than of the system of teaching; which are the communication of mind with mind between teacher and scholar, in a degree much more marked than heretofore.

One other fact should be adverted to. Perhaps it is but a correlative with the last. Corporeal punishment is rapidly disappearing from our common schools. In several of the ward schools, and in some of the newer of the public schools, it has never been introduc-

ed. In the ward schools there is less inducement to it, owing to the greater number of teachers of mature age employed in them. During the past year the Public School Society has made a great and systematic effort to abolish it in their schools, wholly or nearly. That this end will be accomplished eventually, I have no doubt. The system of monitorial instruction, used in the public schools, will, I fear, retard the result; but the progress of the public mind will probably, within no long period, abolish both the evil and, in our system, its most productive cause.

Referring you to the accompanying certified copy of the report of the board of education, and to the statistical returns furnished as a part of this report,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

WM. A. WALKER,

*County Superintendent of Common Schools,
New-York county.*

New-York, December 7th, 1846.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Education, of the city and county of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. }
City and County of New-York. } ss.

I, James Conner, clerk of the city and county of New-York and also clerk of the court of common pleas for said city and county, do hereby certify, that I have compared the annexed with the original thereof on file in my office, and that the same is a true copy thereof and of the whole of said original.

[L. s.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court and county, the 9th day of Dec. 1846.

JAMES CONNER, *Clerk.*

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Annual Report, presented by Mr. Emmet, and ordered to be filed with the Clerk of the County, and printed for the use of the members.

JOHN A. STEWART, *Clerk.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
May 27, 1846. }

The Committee on the Annual Report, respectfully submit the following for the consideration of the Board of Education, and commend its adoption.

T. A. EMMET,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee to prepare the Annual Report.

The Board of Education of the city of New-York, in compliance with the provisions of the twenty-first section of an act, entitled "An Act more effectually to provide for common school education in the city and county of New-York," passed May 7, 1844, respectfully present the following

REPORT.

The whole number of schools within the jurisdiction of the Board of Education at the date of the present Report is one hundred and seventy-six, to wit :

17	Public Schools for Boys,
16	do do for girls,
1	do do for boys and girls,
14	do Primary Departments,
54	do do Schools,
2	Colored Public Schools for boys,
2	do do for girls,
1	do do Primary department,
4	do do do Schools,
13	Ward Schools for boys,
17	do do for girls.
11	do Primary Department,
2	do do Schools,
1	Colored Ward School for boys and girls,
	Harlem School, consisting of two departments,
	Yorkville Public School, do
	Manhattanville Free School, do
	Hamilton Free School,
	New-York Orphan Asylum, do
	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, two departments,
	Protestant Half do do do
	Roman Catholic do do do
	School of the Mechanics' Society, do
	Institution for the Blind.
	Leake and Watts' Orphan House,
	Colored Orphan Asylum School, consisting of two departments.

All of the above-named schools presented reports to the Board of Education, as required by law.

Schedule No. 1, annexed hereto, shows the length of time each school has been kept open.

Schedule No. 2, contains a statement of the amount of public money apportioned to each school or society.

Schedule No. 3, contains an account of the average actual attendances of scholars in the several schools, during the year ending January 31, 1846, and the whole number taught during some portion of the year.

Schedule No. 4, exhibits the amount of money received by the commissioners of common schools of the several wards, during the year preceding the first day of May, 1846, and the manner in which the same was expended.

Schedule No. 5, presents a similar statement in regard to the moneys received by the various corporate schools.

In addition to the statistical information contained in the accompanying documents just referred to, the Board have to state, that since the date of their last report, two new school-houses have been erected under the direction of the commissioners and inspectors of the first and fourth wards. The building erected in the first ward, located in Greenwich-street, is occupied by ward school No. 14, organized in the year 1843, in hired premises in Thames-street. The site upon which this building is erected, has been leased by the corporation of the city, from the Protestant Episcopal Public School Society, at an annual rent of six hundred dollars. The building, which is upon the most approved plan of construction, together with the fixtures, cost the sum of \$17,829.70.

The new building in the fourth ward, is located in James-street, on ground purchased for the purpose during the year 1843, at a cost of \$16,000. The building, which is one of the most commodious in the city, cost, together with the fixtures, the sum of \$14,660.26.

The board is also informed, officially, that during the past year, the sum of \$18,696.80 has been expended by the public school society in the purchase of grounds and the erection of new buildings, in different portions of the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

A TABLE

Showing the length of time each school has been kept open.

Schools of the Public School Society,.....	480	*sessions.
Harlem School,	476	"
Yorkville Public School,	466	"
Hamilton Free School,	546	"
Manhattanville Free School,	460	"
Mechanics' Society's School,	446	"
New-York Orphan Asylum School,	512	"
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School,	473	"
Leake and Watts' Orphan House School,	512	"
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum School,	522	"
Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum School,	440	"
Institution for the Blind,	434	"
Colored Orphan Asylum School,	620	"
Ward school No. 1,	464	"
do 2,	469	"
do 3,	480	"
do 4,	455	"
do 5,	466	"
do 6,	483	"
do 7,	481	"
do 8,	474	"
do 9,	479	"
do 10,	479	"
do 12,	479	"
do 13,	464	"
do 14,	466	"
do 15,	466	"
do 16,	471	"
do 17,	454	"
do 18,	480	"
Ward primary school, No. 1,	456	"
do do 3,	456	"
Colored ward school, No. 1,	480	"

*EXCEPTING THE FOLLOWING, viz:

Public School No. 8, male and female departments,	418	Sessions.
do do primary department,	379	"
do No. 5, do do	332	"
do primary school No. 50,	349	"
do do No. 51,	430	"
do do Nos. 53 and 54,	351	"
Colored public primary school, No. 6,	299	"

SCHEDULE NO. II.

STATEMENT

*Of the amount of public money apportioned or appropriated to
each school or society.*

Public School Society,.....		\$122,184 99
Harlem School,		1,403 24
Yorkville Public School,.....		1,726 04
Manhattanville Free School,		934 65
Hamilton Free School,		272 38
Mechanics' Society's School,		455 55
New-York Orphan Asylum School,		1,024 52
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School,		1,545 49
Leake and Watts' Orphan House,		479 64
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum School,		1,184 88
Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum School,....		809 55
School of the Institution for the Blind,.....?		672 07
Colored Orphan Asylum School,		1,058 09
Ward School No. 1,	\$1,536 71	
do 2,	4,463 79	
do 3,	5,933 78	
do 4,	2,133 24	
do 5,	6,970 96	
do 6,	2,278 91	
do 7,	895 23	
do 8,	3,129 19	
do 9,	2,349 42	
do 10,	3,455 77	
do 12,	2,426 27	
do 13,	1,666 86	
do 14,	3,387 85	
do 15,	1,747 14	
do 16,	3,975 24	
do 17,	3,819 29	
do 18,	2,354 08	
Ward Primary School, No. 1,	1,493 06	
do do 3,	1,130 31	
Colored Ward do 1,	206 98	
		55,356 08
Whole amount apportioned,		\$189,107 17

SCHEDULE NO. III.

A TABLE

Showing the average actual attendance and whole number taught in the several schools, as appear from the annual returns for the year ending January 31, 1846.

SCHOOLS.	Average actual attendance.	Whole number taught.
Public School No. 1,		
Male department,	200.496	365
Female do	150.279	449
Primary do	277.425	740
Public School No. 2,		
Male department,	235.072	566
Female do	178.052	421
Primary do	252.282	755
Public School No. 3,		
Male department,	363.105	879
Female do	235.129	660
Primary do	248.438	753
Public School No. 4,		
Male department,	207.190	561
Female do	158.199	428
Public School No. 5,		
Male department,	159.	488
Female do	134.033	333
Primary do	156.	472
Public School No. 6,		
Male and female departm'ts,	226.204	361
Primary department,	141.424	339
Public School No. 7,		
Male department,	303.060	641
Female do	260.331	556
Public School No. 8,		
Male department,	175.457	500
Female do	150.057	417
Primary do	156.	649
Public School No. 9,		
Male and female departm'ts,	89.115	161
Public School No. 10,		
Male department,	166.290	462
Female do	158.408	389
Primary do	239.173	521
Public School No. 11,		
Male department,	282.359	598
Female do	221.	485
Primary do	280.	776

[Assembly, No. 10.]

SCHOOLS.	Average actual attendance.	Whole number taught.
Public School No. 12,		
Male department,	273.380	783
Female department,	226.376	683
Primary department,	247.155	781
Public School No. 13,		
Male department,	159.245	461
Female department,	117.	389
Primary department,	186.479	490
Public School No. 14,		
Male department,	208.358	583
Female department,	155.115	505
Primary department,	292.404	710
Public School No. 15,		
Male department,	206.306	591
Female department,	156.	432
Primary department,	232.146	287
Public School No. 16,		
Male department,	240.283	618
Female department,	222.	497
Primary department,	283.419	937
Public School No. 17,		
Male department,	225.213	724
Female department,	217.145	629
Primary department,	230.142	825
Public School No. 18,		
Male department,	124.029	307
Female department,	122.086	311
Public Primary School No. 1, . .	144.103	361
“ “ “ 2, . .	78.241	243
“ “ “ 3, . .	79.347	231
“ “ “ 4, . .	108.240	369
“ “ “ 5, . .	72.	143
“ “ “ 6, . .	131.190	398
“ “ “ 7, . .	93.249	377
“ “ “ 8, . .	159.	346
“ “ “ 9, . .	141.273	480
“ “ “ 10, . .	143.154	289
“ “ “ 11, . .	64.088	200
“ “ “ 12, . .	167.085	520
“ “ “ 13, . .	87.147	277
“ “ “ 14, . .	106.379	234
“ “ “ 15, . .	107.116	302
“ “ “ 16, . .	169.090	405
“ “ “ 17, . .	72.379	189
“ “ “ 18, . .	153.358	379
“ “ “ 19, . .	136.127	450

SCHOOLS.	Average actual attendance.	Whole number taught.
Public Primary School No. 20, ..	84.	243
" " " 21, ..	113.385	409
" " " 22, ..	106.442	274
" " " 23, ..	208.312	519
" " " 24, ..	146.131	388
" " " 25, ..	89.	214
" " " 26, ..	101.	250
" " " 27, ..	66.219	164
" " " 28, ..	74.448	219
" " " 29, ..	151.336	309
" " " 30, ..	93.	270
" " " 31, ..	96.	311
" " " 32, ..	84.	246
" " " 33, ..	95.081	201
" " " 34, ..	83.280	195
" " " 35, ..	96.129	306
" " " 36, ..	65.100	233
" " " 37, ..	163.411	391
" " " 38, ..	100.032	477
" " " 39, ..	94.434	220
" " " 40, ..	106.124	236
" " " 41, ..	127.112	510
" " " 42, ..	72.180	188
" " " 43, ..	74.290	163
" " " 44, ..	72.229	211
" " " 45, ..	101.425	220
" " " 46, ..	81.095	224
" " " 47, ..	78.144	178
" " " 48, ..	104.385	252
" " " 49, ..	90.	346
" " " 50, ..	84.	261
" " " 51, ..	129.083	373
" " " 52, ..	93.460	232
" " " 53, ..	92.363	273
" " " 54, ..	108.168	262
Colored Public School No. 1,		
Male department,	170.031	349
Female department,	134.173	237
Colored Public School No. 2,		
Male department,	88.142	216
Female department,	69.281	137
Colored Public Primary School		
No. 2, ..	113.219	296
" " " 3, ..	69.283	91
" " " 4, ..	77.	269
" " " 5, ..	121.	270
" " " 6, ..	67.094	137
	16602.168	44.217

SCHOOLS.	Average actual attendance.	Whole number taught.
Ward School No. 1,		
Male department,	110.377	341
Female department,	98.	250
Ward School No. 2,		
Male department,	204.302	698
Female department,	125.328	483
Primary department,	276.107	1210
Ward School No. 3,		
Male department,	218.402	796
Female department,	204.369	633
Primary department,	382.322	1083
Ward School No. 4,		
Male department,	148.042	542
Female department,	141.372	499
Ward School No. 5,		
Male department,	345.078	955
Female department,	213.	698
Primary department,	389.022	1401
Ward School No. 6,		
Male department,	135.318	612
Female department,	58.477	155
Primary department,	115.	412
Ward School No. 7,	121.309	338
Ward School No. 8,		
Male department,	179.380	610
Female department,	111.319	380
Primary department,	133.353	293
Ward School No. 9,	319.114	923
“ 10,	469.272	1081
“ 12,	329.326	1022
“ 13,		
Male department,	126.342	415
Female department,	99.374	359
Ward School No. 14,		
Male department,	177.364	418
Female department,	90.004	256
Primary department,	192.274	425
Ward School No. 15,		
Female department,	94.192	362
Primary department,	143.	448
Ward School No. 16,		
Male department,	167.	769
Female department,	146.384	504
Primary department,	226.169	643

SCHOOLS.	Average actual attendance.		Whole number taught.
Ward School No. 17,			
Male department,	138.		440
Female department,	124.479		474
Primary department,	266.		1046
Ward School No. 18,			
Male department,	109.472		373
Female department,	91.005		328
Primary department,	118.421		316
Ward Primary School No. 1, ..	203.081		629
“ “ 3, ..	153.281		564
Colored Ward School No. 1, ..	28.060	7521.354	49 24233
Harlæm School,			
Male department,	93.069		238
Female department,	97.253		253
Yorkville Public School,			
Male department,	106.346		274
Female department,	127.390		264
Manhattanville Free School,			
Male department,	77.		144
Female department,	50.		125
Hamilton Free School,	37.005		89
Mechanics' Society's School,			
Male department,	30.288		46
Female department,	31.144		46
N. Y. Orphan Asylum School,			
Male and Female departm'ts,	139.101		160
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School,			
Male department,	93.		119
Female department,	117.		168
Protestant Half Orphan Asylum,	161.		268
Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum,	110.		159
Leake & Watts' Orphan House,	65.083		72
Institution for the Blind,	91.154		148
Colored Orphan Asylum School,	143.371	1571.284	167 2740
Total,		25,695.346	71190

[In the above table, second and third columns, the three figures to the right, are intended to express the number of 480ths of a whole number used in the calculation. Thus 124.479 set down as the average attendance, is meant to express $124\frac{479}{480}$.]

SCHEDULE No. IV.

*Commissioners of Common Schools First Ward, in account with
Ward School No. 14.*

1845.	Dr.		
May 1,	To balance on hand,	\$57 84	
" 24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment, . .	863 57	
Aug. 1,	" " " " " "	863 57	
Nov. 1,	" " " " " "	863 57	
1846.			
Feb. 1,	" " " " " "	863 58	
		<u>3512 13</u>	
1845.	Cr.		
May 27,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries, quarter ending April 30, 1845:—		
	Male department,	437 50	
	Female department,	181 50	
	Primary department,	143 75	
		<u>762 75</u>	
July 3,	Amount paid for supplies,	13 00	
" 14,	" cleaning,	7 00	
Aug. 1,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries, quarter ending July 31, 1845:—		
	Male department,	437 50	
	Female department,	181 25	
	Primary department,	143 75	
		<u>762 50</u>	
	Amount paid for cleaning,	7 00	
Sept. 6,	" repairs,	34 29	
	" cleaning,	23 75	
Oct. 6,	" supplies	10 00	
Nov. 1,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries, quarter ending October 31, 1845:—		
	Male department,	437 50	
	Female department,	187 49	
	Primary department,	83 33	
		<u>708 32</u>	
	Amount paid for supplies,	110 15	
1846.			
Feb. 2,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries, quarter ending January 31, 1846:—		
	Male department,	437 50	
	Female department,	156 25	
	Primary department,	87 50	
		<u>681 25</u>	
	Carried forward,	\$	

1846.	Brought forward,.....	\$	
Feb. 6,	Amount paid for cleaning,		7 00
	“ supplies,.....		183 78
March 2,	Music teacher, one quarter,		20 00
6,	“ supplies,.....		10 00
7,	“ fuel,		9 75
	“ cleaning,		8 00
April 6,	“ fuel,		102 50
	“ cleaning,		8 00
	“ supplies,		10 00
30,	Balance,		33 09
			<hr/>
			\$3,512 13

New-York, May 1st, 1846.

HENRY NICOLL,
Commissioner Common Schools, of the First Ward.

*Commissioners of Common Schools, Fourth Ward, in account with
Ward Schools Fourth Ward.*

1845.	Dr.	
May 1,	To balance on hand,	\$136 55
24,	One-fourth of annual apportionm't	2169 41
Aug. 1,	“ “	2169 41
Nov. 1,	“ “	2169 42
1846.		
Feb. 2,	“ “	2169 42
		<hr/>
		\$8,814 21

1845.	Cr.	
May 27,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries, quarter ending April 30, 1845:	
	Male department,.....	\$356 25
	Female department,.....	593 75
	Primary department,	337 50
		<hr/>
		1,297 50
		Amount paid music teacher, quarter ending April 30, 1846:
	Ward School No. 9,.....	25 00
	do 12,.....	25 00
		<hr/>
		50 00
		Amount paid for cleaning
	Ward School No. 9,.....	12 50
	do 10,.....	12 50
	do 12,.....	12 50
		<hr/>
		37 50
		<hr/>
		Carried forward,.....
		\$

1845. 1846. Brought forward,		\$	
May 27, Amount paid for fuel,			
Ward School No. 9,	\$17	25	
do 10,	17	75	
			35 00
paid for supplies,			
Ward School No. 9,	34	68	
do 10,	35	35	
do 12,	34	39	
			104 42
June 23, paid for repairs,			
Ward School No. 9,	5	37	
do 10,	5	10	
do 12,	14	00	
			24 47
Aug. 1, By amount paid teachers' salaries,			
quarter ending July 31, 1846,			
Ward School No. 9,	356	25	
do 10,	593	75	
do 12,	350	00	
			1,300 00
Amount paid music teacher, quarter			
ending July 31, 1846,			
Ward School No. 9,	25	00	
do 12,	25	00	
			50 00
Amount paid for cleaning,			
Ward School No. 9,	4	00	
do 12,	12	50	
			16 50
By amount paid for repairs,			
Ward School No. 9,			1 89
paid for supplies,			
Ward School No. 10,	5	74	
do 12,	2	75	
			8 49
18, paid for introducing Cro-			
ton water,			
Ward School No. 9,	36	25	
do 12,	38	05	
			74 30
paid for supplies,			
Ward School No. 9,	3	33	
do 10,	3	33	
do 12,	3	34	
			10 00
Carried forward,			\$

1845.	Brought forward,		\$
Aug. 25,	By amount paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 9,	\$6 66	
	do 10,	6 67	
	do 12,	6 67	
		<hr/>	20 00
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 9,		2 25
Sept. 3,	paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 9,		
	do 10,		
	do 12,		
		<hr/>	41 00
Oct. 20,	By amount paid for repairs,		
	Ward School No. 9,		
	do 12,		
		<hr/>	20 76
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 9,	6 69	
	do 10,	10 56	
	do 12,	6 95	
		<hr/>	24 20
Nov. 1,	Am't paid teachers' salaries, quarter		
	ending Oct. 31, 1845,		
	Ward School No. 9,	368 75	
	do 10,	618 75	
	do 12,	350 00	
		<hr/>	1,337 50
	By am't paid music teacher, quarter		
	ending Oct. 31, 1845,		
	Ward School No. 9,	25 00	
	do 12,	25 00	
		<hr/>	50 00
	Amount paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 9,	26 12	
	do 10,	8 84	
	do 12,	12 50	
		<hr/>	47 46
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 9,	10 72	
	do 10,	6 19	
	do 12,	11 46	
		<hr/>	28 37
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 9,	32 50	
	do 10,	88 60	
	do 12,	33 64	
		<hr/>	154 74
	Carried forward,		\$

1845.	Brought forward,		\$
Nov. 1,	Amount paid for fuel,		
	Ward School No. 9,	\$28 87	
	do 10,	26 95	
	do 12,	41 37	
		<hr/>	97 19
Dec. 29,	paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 9,		20 00
1846.			
Jan. 31,	By amount paid teachers' salaries,		
	quarter ending 31st Jan., 1846,		
	Ward School No. 9,	343 75	
	do 10,	618 75	
	do 12,	350 00	
		<hr/>	1,312 50
	By amount paid music teacher, quar-		
	ter ending Jan. 31, 1846,		
	Ward School No. 9,	25 00	
	do 12,	25 00	
		<hr/>	50 00
Jan. 31,	By amount paid for cleaning		
	Ward School No. 9,	12 50	
	do 10,	12 50	
	do 12,	12 50	
		<hr/>	37 50
	By amount paid for repairs,		
	Ward School No. 9,	9 75	
	do 10,	7 45	
	do 12,	14 59	
		<hr/>	31 79
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 9,	26 80	
	do 10,	15 59	
	do 12,	25 69	
		<hr/>	68 08
	paid for fuel,		
	Ward School No. 9,	15 37	
	do 10,	1 00	
	do 12,	8 88	
		<hr/>	25 25
April 30,	By balance on hand,		2,437 55
			<hr/>
			\$8,814 21
			<hr/>

New-York, May 1, 1846.

GEORGE WEIR,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
Commissioners Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.

*Commissioners of Common Schools Sixth Ward, in account with
Ward Schools Sixth Ward.*

1845. Dr.

May 1,	To balance on hand,.....	\$73 14
May 24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,.....	1,447 70
June 6,	Extraordinary appropriation,.....	1,938 00
Aug. 1,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,.....	1,447 70
Nov. 1,	do do do	1,447 71

1846.

Feb. 2,	do do do	1,447 71
April 30,	Amount overdrawn,	12 92

\$7,814 88

1845. Cr.

May 28, By amount paid teachers' salaries, from Oct. 1, 1844, to
Jan. 31, 1845:

Ward School No. 8—Boys,	1,019 99
do 8—Girls,	300 00
do 7,.....	200 00
	<u>\$1,519 99</u>

June 24, By amount paid for supplies,

Ward School No. 7,	6 00
do 8,	219 00
	<u>225 00</u>

26, Amount paid for stove and pipe for

Ward School No. 8,.....	191 77
-------------------------	--------

Amount paid for fuel,

Ward School No. 7,	11 75
do 8,	34 50
	<u>46 25</u>

By amount paid teachers' salaries,

Ward School No. 7,	235 73
do 8—Boys,	919 37
do 8—Girls,	187 96
	<u>1,343 06</u>

Amount paid for supplies,

Ward School No. 7,	\$31 08
do 8,	46 63
	<u>77 71</u>

Aug. 1, By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending
July 31, 1845:

Ward School No. 7,	\$203 14
do 8—Boys,	504 80
do 8—Girls,	199 53
	<u>907 47</u>

Carried forward,..... \$

1845.	Brought forward,	\$	
	Amount paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 7,	\$26 32	
	do 8,	242 38	
			268 70
Aug. 25,	Amount paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 7,	\$5 00	
	do 8,	20 00	
			25 00
29,	Amount paid for repairs for Ward School No. 8,		18 17
	Paid for cleaning in Ward School No. 8,....		9 37
Sept. 1,	paid for cleaning,		
	Ward School No. 6,	\$7 50	
	do 7,	7 50	
	do 8,	16 87	
			31 87
6,	Amount paid for legal services,.....		50 00
	Cleaning Ward School No. 8.....		26 25
Sept. 24,	By amount paid for services of assistant teacher, Ward School No. 8, from Feb. 1, to June 22, 1845,.....		110 15
October 2,	By amount paid for supplies for Ward School No. 6,.....		3 00
Novem. 1,	Amount paid for teachers' salaries, quarter ending Oct. 31, 1845 :		
	Ward School No. 6,	\$513 37	
	do 7,	129 16	
	do 8,	524 45	
			1,166 98
	Amount paid for repairs,		
	Ward School No. 8,		46 25
	paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 6,	\$87 42	
	do 7,	89 93	
	do 8,	13 69	
			190 04
Dec'r 3,	Amount paid for fuel,		
	Ward School No. 7,	\$8 63	
	do 8,	15 75	
			24 38
11,	Amount paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 7,	\$11 50	
	do 8,	36 00	
			47 50
22,	Amount paid for repairs,		
	Ward School No. 8,		18 67
	Carried forward,.....	\$	

Brought forward,			\$
1846.			
Feb. 2,	By amount paid teachers salaries,		
	Ward School No. 6,	\$600 00	
	do 7,	108 33	
	do 8,	600 00	
		<hr/>	1,308 33
	Amount paid for supplies,		
	Ward School No. 6,	\$12 46	
	do 7,	39 87	
	do 8,	105 64	
		<hr/>	157 97
		<hr/>	\$7,814 88
		<hr/>	

HUGH SWEENEY,
JOHN McMAHON,
*Commissioners of Common Schools of the
Sixth Ward.*

New-York, May 1, 1846.

*Commissioners of Common Schools, Seventh Ward, in account with
Ward School, No. 16.*

1845.	DR.		
May 1,	To balance on hand,		\$1 55
24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,		1,111 39
June 6,	Extraordinary appropriation,		1,087 50
Aug. 1,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,		1,111 39
Nov. 1,	do do	.....	1,111 40
1846.			
Feb. 2,	do do	.....	1,111 40
		<hr/>	\$5,534 62
		<hr/>	

1845.	CR.		
May 28,	By amount paid teachers' salaries from Jan. 15 to April 30, 1845 :		
	Male department,	\$762 51	
	Female do	291 67	
	Primary do	218 76	
		<hr/>	\$1,272 94
June 27,	By amount paid for repairs,		177 47
	do do supplies,	67 42	
	do do cleaning,	35 00	
		<hr/>	
	Carried forward,		\$

Brought forward,				\$
1845.				
June 27,	By amount paid for supplies,			302 72
	do do do			298 77
	do do repairs,			30 25
	do do cleaning,			15 50
Aug. 1,	do do teachers' salaries quarter			
	ending July 31, 1845 :			
	Male department,	\$387 50		
	Female do	256 25		
	Primary do	206 25		
				850 00
	By amount paid for repairs,			16 64
Oct. 4,	do do supplies,			12 67
21,	do do fuel,			155 63
	do do repairs,			5 88
22,	do do introducing Croton water,			97 15
	do do repairs,			8 19
	do do supplies,			31 87
Nov. 1,	do do teachers' salaries quarter			
	ending Oct. 31, 1845 :			
	Male department,	\$387 50		
	Female do	256 25		
	Primary do	206 25		
				850 00
1846.				
Jan. 1,	By amount paid for Supplies,			91 32
	do Fuel,			15 00
	do Repairs,			17 13
	do Expenses of Exhibition, ..			27 62
Feb. 2,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries			
	quarter ending Jan. 31, 1846:			
	Male department,	387 50		
	Female department,	256 25		
	Primary department,	131 25		
				775 00
Mar. 17,	By amount paid for Fuel,			10 00
	do Repairs,			2 00
	do Supplies,			54 17
Apr. 30,	By balance on hand,			128 65
				<u>\$5,534 62</u>

JOSIAH RICH,

*Commissioner Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.**New-York, May 1st, 1846.*

*Commissioners of Common Schools Tenth Ward, in account with
Ward School No. 3.*

1845.	DR.	
May 1,	To balance on hand,	\$ 0 44
24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,	1540 94
Aug. 1,	do	1540 94
Nov. 1,	do	1540 95
1846.		
Feb. 2,	do	1540 95
		<hr/>
		\$6164 22

1845.	CR.	
May 27,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries quarter ending April 30, 1846:	
	Male department,	\$456 25
	Female department,	232 25
	Primary department,	181 25
		<hr/>
		868 75
	By amount paid for Cleaning,	37 50
	do Supplies,	433 05
	do Repairs,	149 95
Aug. 1,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries quarter ending July 31, 1846:	
	Male department,	543 75
	Female department,	256 25
	Primary department,	162 50
		<hr/>
		962 50
	By amount paid for Cleaning,	37 50
	do Repairs,	57 08
	do Introducing Cro- ton Water, ..	103 80
	By amount paid for Supplies,	106 42
Nov. 1,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries quarter ending Oct. 31, 1845:	
	Male department,	341 57
	Female department,	256 25
	Primary department,	212 50
		<hr/>
		810 32
	By amount paid for Cleaning,	47 50
	do Supplies,	93 19
	do Fuel,	115 25
	do Repairs,	385 85
1846.		
Feb. 2,	By amount paid Teachers' Salaries quarter ending Jan. 31, 1846:	
	Male department,	487 50
		<hr/>
	Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,		\$	
Female department,	\$256 25		
Primary department,	212 50		
			<hr/>
			956 25
By amount paid for Cleaning,			37 50
do Supplies,			482 71
do Repairs,			25 00
Mar. 19. do Repairs,			28 16
Apr. 30, By balance on hand,			425 94
			<hr/>
			\$6,164 22
			<hr/>

EDWARD A. FRASER,
WILLIAM S. CONELY,

Commissioners Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.

New-York, May 1, 1846.

*Commissioners of Common Schools Eleventh Ward in account with
Ward Schools Eleventh Ward.*

1845.

DR.

May 1, To balance on hand,			
May 24, One-fourth of annual apportionment,	\$1,972 43		
Aug. 1, do do	1,972 43		
Nov. 1, do do	1,972 43		
do do	1,972 43		
			<hr/>
			\$7,889 72
			<hr/>

CR.

By amount paid teachers' salaries, .	\$6,203 05		
do books, &c.,	639 46		
do insurance,	42 50		
Overdrawn on bank last year,	5 25		
Expense account :			
Am't paid for sweeping and labor, .	\$290 66		
do coal,	70 00		
do wood,	156 44		
do sand,	44 25		
do repairs and materials,	435 72		
			<hr/>
			997 07
Cash carried to new account,			2 29
			<hr/>
			\$7,889 72
			<hr/>

BENJAMIN PERINE, JR.,
ROBERT F. WINSLOW,

Commissioners of Common Schools of the 11th Ward.

New York, May 1, 1846.

*Commissioners of Common Schools Twelfth Ward in account with
Ward Schools, Twelfth Ward.*

1845.	DR.		
May 1,	To balance on hand,	\$365	85
May 24,	annual apportionment,	865	92
Aug. 1,	do	856	92
Nov. 1,	do	856	93
1846.			
Feb. 2,	do	856	93
		<u>\$3,793</u>	<u>59</u>
1845.	CR.		
June 7,	By amount paid for supplies :		
	Ward School No. 1,	\$134	36
	do 13,	6	75
		<u>141</u>	<u>11</u>
July 3,	By amount paid for supplies :		
	Ward School No. 1,	6	00
	do 13,	3	75
		<u>9</u>	<u>75</u>
12,	By amount paid for supplies :		
	Ward School No. 13,	61	85
Aug. 1,	By amount paid teachers' salaries :		
	Ward School No. 1,	437	50
	do 13,	402	77
	Col. do 1,	62	58
		<u>902</u>	<u>77</u>
20,	By amount paid for stoves :		
	Ward School No. 13,	38	58
Nov. 1,	By amount paid teachers' salaries :		
	Ward School No. 1,	437	50
	do 13,	425	00
	Col. do 1,	62	50
		<u>925</u>	<u>00</u>
Dec. 11,	By amount paid for cleaning :		
	Ward School No. 13,	4	20
	By amount paid for fuel :		
	Ward School No. 13,	11	25
	By amount paid for repairs :		
	Ward School No. 1,	2	10
	do 13,	28	40
		<u>30</u>	<u>50</u>
1846.			
Feb. 2,	By amount paid teachers' salaries :		
	Ward School No. 1,	462	50
	do 13,	425	00
	Col. do 1,	62	50
		<u>950</u>	<u>00</u>
	Carried forward,	\$	

1846.	Carried forward,.....	\$
Feb. 5,	By amount paid for fuel:	
	Col. Ward School No. 1,	\$12 75
Ap'l 30,	Balance on hand,	705 78
		<u>\$3,793 54</u>

THOMAS A. EMMET,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,

Commissioners Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.

New-York, May 1, 1846.

*Commissioners Common Schools, Fourteenth Ward, in account with
Ward Schools, 14th Ward.*

1845.	Dr.	
May 24,	One-fourth of the annual apportionment,....	\$2,254 62
June 6,	Extraordinary appropriation,	776 00
Aug. 1,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,	2,254 61
Nov. 1,	do do do	2,254 61
1846.		
Feb. 2,	do do do	2,254 61
		<u>\$9,794 44</u>

1845.	Cr.	
May 30,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending April 30, 1846 :	
	Ward School No. 4,	
	Male department,	\$400 00
	Female do	262 50
	Ward School No. 17,	
	Male department,	450 00
	Female do	260 41
	Primary do	216 49
	Ward Primary No. 1,	278 99
	do 3,	157 92
		<u>\$2,026 31</u>
	By amount paid for repairs:	
	Ward School No. 4,	39 04
	By amount paid for fuel :	
	Ward School No. 4,	\$15 68
	do 17,	3 00
	Ward Primary No. 1,.....	26 31
	do 3,.....	30 37
		<u>75 36</u>
	Carried forward,.....	\$

1845.	Brought forward,	\$	
May 30,	By amount paid salary assistant teacher Ward School No. 4, Male department, month of Nov. 1844,		16 67
	By amount paid salary assistant teacher Ward School No. 4, M. D., from Feb. 1 to April 1, 1845,		33 33
June 30,	By amount paid teachers' salaries quarter ending Jan. 31, 1845:		
	Ward School No. 17,		
	Male department,	\$450 00	
	Female do	262 50	
	Primary do	138 50	
			776 00
Aug. 1,	By amount paid teachers' salaries quarter ending July 31, 1845:		
	Ward School No. 4,		
	Male department,	\$250 00	
	Female do	268 75	
	Ward School No. 17,		
	Male department,	375 00	
	Female do	268 75	
	Primary do	168 75	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	178 25	
	do 3,	175 00	
			\$1,684 50
	By amount paid salary music teacher, quarter ending July 31,		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$25 00	
	do 17,	25 00	
			50 00
	By amount paid for cleaning Ward School No. 17,		50 00
18,	By amount paid for fuel, Ward Primary No. 3,		67 43
22,	By amount paid music teacher, quarter ending April 30, 1846:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$25 00	
	do 17,	25 00	
			50 00
	By amount paid for supplies:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$38 75	
	do 17,	55 19	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	7 13	
	do 3,	7 87	
			108 94
	Carried forward,	\$	

1845.	Brought forward,.....	\$	
Aug. 18,	By amount paid for fuel:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$28 25	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	12 50	
	do 3,	8 50	
			49 25
	By amount paid for repairs:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$23 91	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	7 24	
	do 3,	20 84	
			51 99
	By amount paid for cleaning		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$30 00	
	do 17,	60 00	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	11 00	
	do 3,	18 00	
			119 00
Sept. 30,	By amount paid for supplies:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$23 67	
	do 17,	22 32	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	11 75	
	do 3,	3 63	
			61 37
Nov. 1,	By amount of teachers' salaries, quarter ending Oct. 31, 1846.		
	Ward School No. 4,		
	Male department,	\$250 00	
	Female do	268 75	
	Ward School No. 17,		
	Male department,	374 99	
	Female do	268 75	
	Primary do	168 75	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	156 25	
	do 3,	150 00	
			1,637 49
	By amount paid music teacher, quarter ending Oct. 31, 1845:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$25 00	
	do 17,	25 00	
			50 00
	By amount paid for supplies;		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$9 75	
	do 17,	25 13	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	2 25	
	do 3,	2 38	
			39 51
	Carried forward,.....	\$	

1845.	Brought forward,.....	\$	
	By amount paid for fuel:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$29 57	
	do 17,	44 37	
		<hr/>	73 94
	By amount paid for repairs:		
	Ward School No. 4,	\$42 95	
	do 17,	59 34	
	Ward Primary No. 1,	7 09	
	do 3,	27 67	
		<hr/>	137 05
5,	By amount paid for fuel:		
	Ward School No. 4,.....	21 00	
	do 17,	100 79	
		<hr/>	121 79
	By amount for supplies:		
	Ward School No. 4,.....	\$13 25	
	do 17,.....	32 86	
	Ward Primary No. 1,.....	1 00	
	do 3,.....	1 50	
		<hr/>	48 61
15,	By amount paid for supplies:		
	Ward School No. 4,.....	\$54 17	
	do 17,.....	97 60	
	Ward Primary No. 1,.....	13 48	
	do 3,.....	1 68	
		<hr/>	166 93

1846.

Feb. 2, By amount paid teachers' salaries quarter ending Jan. 31, 1846:

Ward School No. 4,			
Male department,.....	375 00		
Female do	235 93		
Ward School No. 17,			
Male department,.....	450 00		
Female do	268 75		
Primary do	168 75		
Ward Primary No. 1,.....	156 25		
do 3,.....	150 00		
	<hr/>		1,804 68
By amount paid for cleaning,			75 00
do do supplies:			
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,.....	\$		

1845.	Brought forward,	\$	
	Ward School No. 4,	\$116	38
	do 17,	257	01
			<hr/>
		373	39
April 30,	Balance on hand,		6 86
			<hr/>
		\$9,794	44
			<hr/>

New-York, May 1, 1846.

*Commissioners of Common Schools Sixteenth Ward, in account with
Ward School No. 18.*

1845.	DR.		
May 24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,	\$263	10
June 6,	Extraordinary appropriation,	880	00
Aug. 1,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,	263	10
Nov. 1,	do do	263	11
1846.			
Jan. 8,	Extraordinary appropriation,	1,500	00
Feb. 2,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,	263	11
			<hr/>
		\$3,352	42
			<hr/>

1845.	CR.		
June 24,	By amount paid teachers' salaries from Dec. 9, 1844, to May 1, 1845:		
	Male department,	\$512	79
	Female do	236	67
			<hr/>
		\$749	46
Aug. 7,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter end- ing July 31, 1845:		
	Male department,	\$325	00
	Female do	150	00
	Primary do	64	15
			<hr/>
		539	15
Nov. 3,	By amount paid for fuel,	220	80
			<hr/>
	Carried forward,	\$	

1846.	Brought forward,	\$	
Jan. 8,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending Oct. 31, 1845:		
	Male department,.....	\$325 00	
	Female do	150 00	
	Primary do	100 00	
			575 00
Feb. 5,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending Jan. 31, 1846:		
	Male department,	\$350 00	
	Female do	150 00	
	Primary do	100 00	
			600 00
26,	By amount paid for supplies,.....		104 45
	do do cleaning,.....		40 00
	By amount paid salary assistant teacher primary department, from Oct. 7, 1845, to Feb. 1, 1846,.....		15 83
March 13,	By amount paid for repairs,.....		178 60
	By amount paid salary assistant teacher male department, from 1st to 12th Feb. 1846,		21 66
April 30,	By balance on hand,.....		307 46
			<u>\$3,352 42</u>

JOHN NEWHOUSE,

*Commissioner Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.
New-York, May 1, 1846.*

Commissioners of Common Schools Seventeenth Ward, in account with Ward School No. 2.

1845.	DR.		
May 24,	One-fourth of annual apportionment,.....	\$591 24	
Ag. 1,	do do	591 24	
Nv. 1,	do do	591 24	
846.			
Fe. 2,	do do	591 24	
	Extraordinary appropriation,.....	700 00	
			<u>\$3,064 96</u>

1845.		
May 27,	By amount paid for supplies,.....	\$197 44
June 9,	do do fuel,	5 75
July 2,	do do supplies,	24 00
Aug. 1,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending July 31, 1845:	
	Male department,	\$400 00
	Female do	212 50
	Primary do	125 00
		<hr/> 737 50
	8, Amount paid for supplies,.....	43 16
Nov. 1,	do do	186 92
	do do	56 22
	do for repairs,	16 63
	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending October 31, 1845:	
	Male department,	\$400 00
	Female do	212 50
	Primary do	137 50
		<hr/> 750 00
Feb. 2,	By amount paid teachers' salaries, quarter ending January 31, 1846:	
	Male department,.....	\$400 00
	Female do	212 50
	Primary do	162 50
		<hr/> 775 00
	18, Amount paid for supplies,.....	109 73
21,	do fuel,	150 00
April 30,	Balance,	12 61
		<hr/> <hr/> \$3,064 9

H. P. ALLEN
JAMES WALSH.

*Commissioners Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.
New-York, May 1, 1846.*

SCHEDULE NO. V.

Harlaem School.

Amount received, \$1,500 89

Which has been expended as follows, to wit:

For teachers' salaries,	\$1,223 50
stationery,	116 27
fuel,	63 49
repairs to school house,	97 63
	<u>\$1,500 89</u>

Yorkville Public School.

Amount received from apportionment of School moneys,

\$1,945 45

Amount of special appropriation, 2,967 70

\$4,913 15

Which has been expended as follows:

For teachers' salaries,	\$1,358 29
stationery and sewing materials,	238 46
interest on mortgage, &c.,	130 00
insurance,	17 50
fuel and material for repairs,	116 70
carpenter's and mason's work, and cleaning,	84 50
arrears on account of former yrs.,	2,697 70
	<u>\$4,913 15</u>

Manhattanville Free School.

Amount received, \$730 69

Which has been expended as follows:

For teachers' salaries,	\$600 00
fuel,	20 50
maps,	20 00
stationery,	65 19
repairs,	25 00
	<u>\$730 69</u>

Hamilton Free School.

Amount received, \$248 14

Which has been expended as follows:

For teacher's salary, \$248 14

Mechanics' Society's School.

Amount received, \$486 26

Which has been expended on account of teachers salaries.

New-York Orphan Asylum School.

Amount received, \$1,328 69

Which has been expended as follows:

For teachers' salaries, 1,180 00

stationery, &c., 148 69

\$1,328 69

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School.

Amount received, \$1,536 39

Which has been expended for teachers' salaries

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum School.

Amount received, \$1,541 76

Which has been expended as follows:

For teachers' salaries, \$1,441 00

books and stationery, 100 76

\$1,541 76

Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum.

Amount received, \$775 88

Which has been expended for teachers' salaries.

Leake and Watts' Orphan House.

Amount received, \$460 92

Which has been expended in the payment of teachers' salaries.

Institution for the Blind.

Amount received, 702 89

Which has been expended as follows:

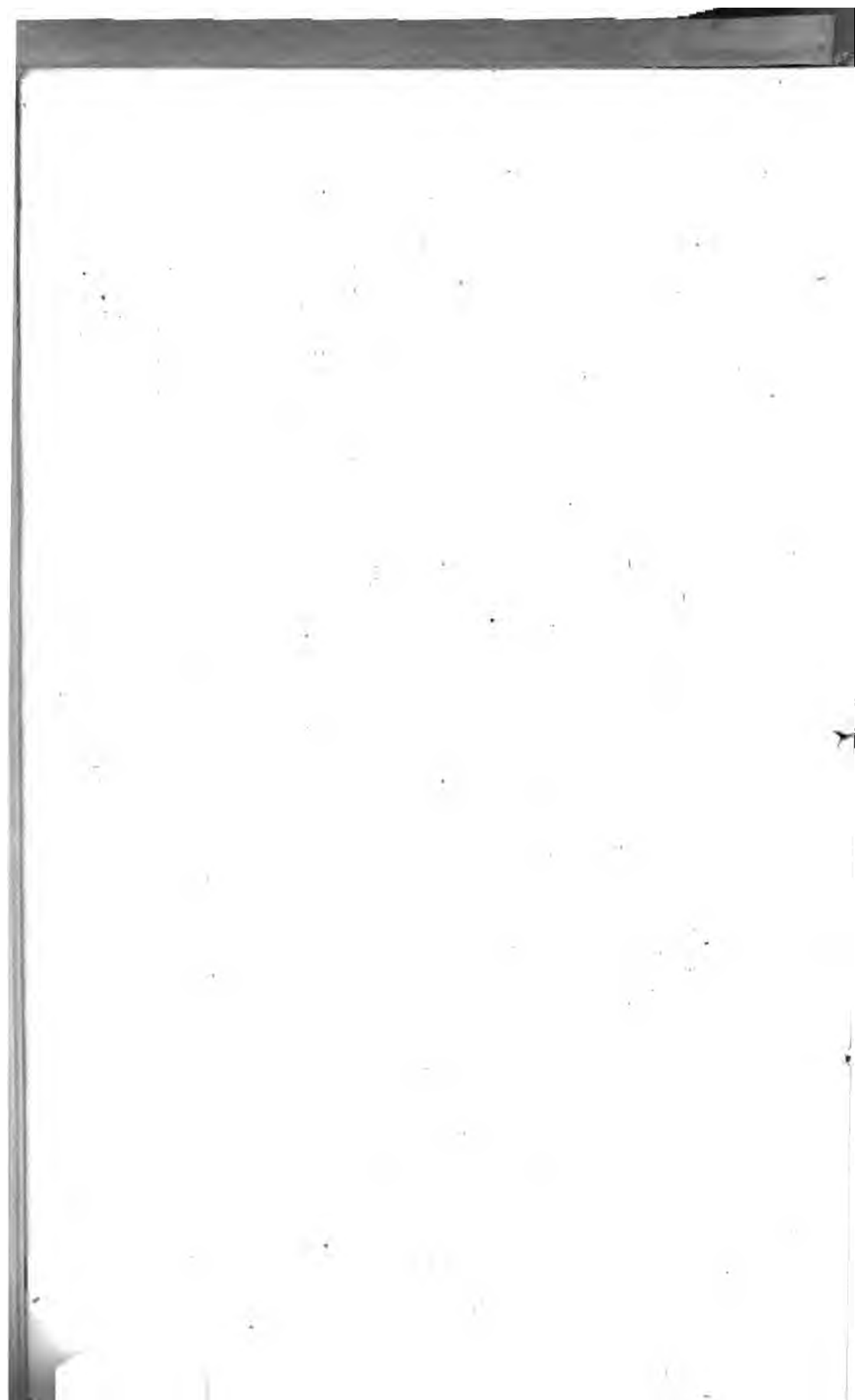
For Teachers' Salaries,	\$597 92	
For Books,	104 97	
	<u> </u>	\$702 89

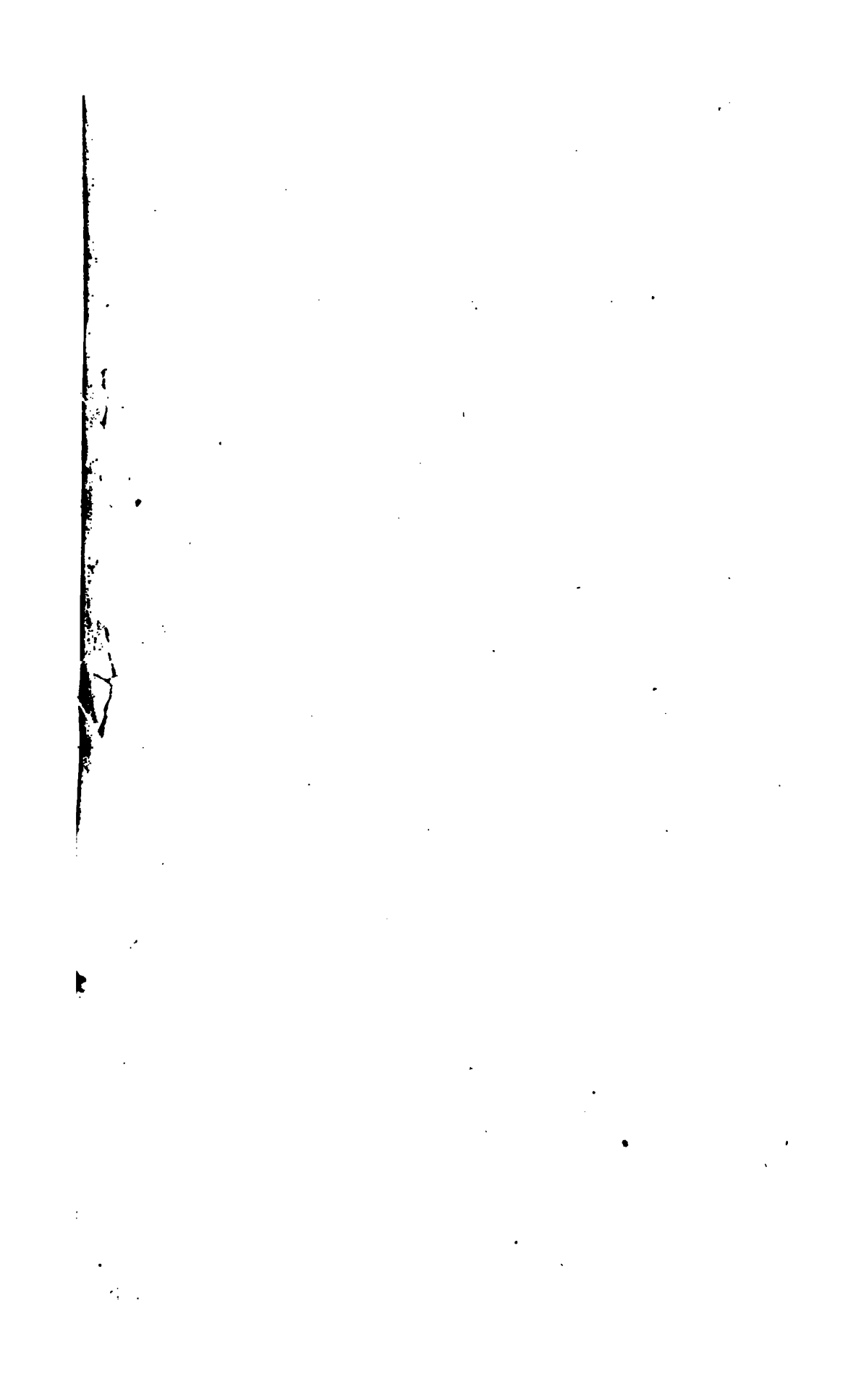
Colored Orphan Asylum School.

Amount received,	\$696 36
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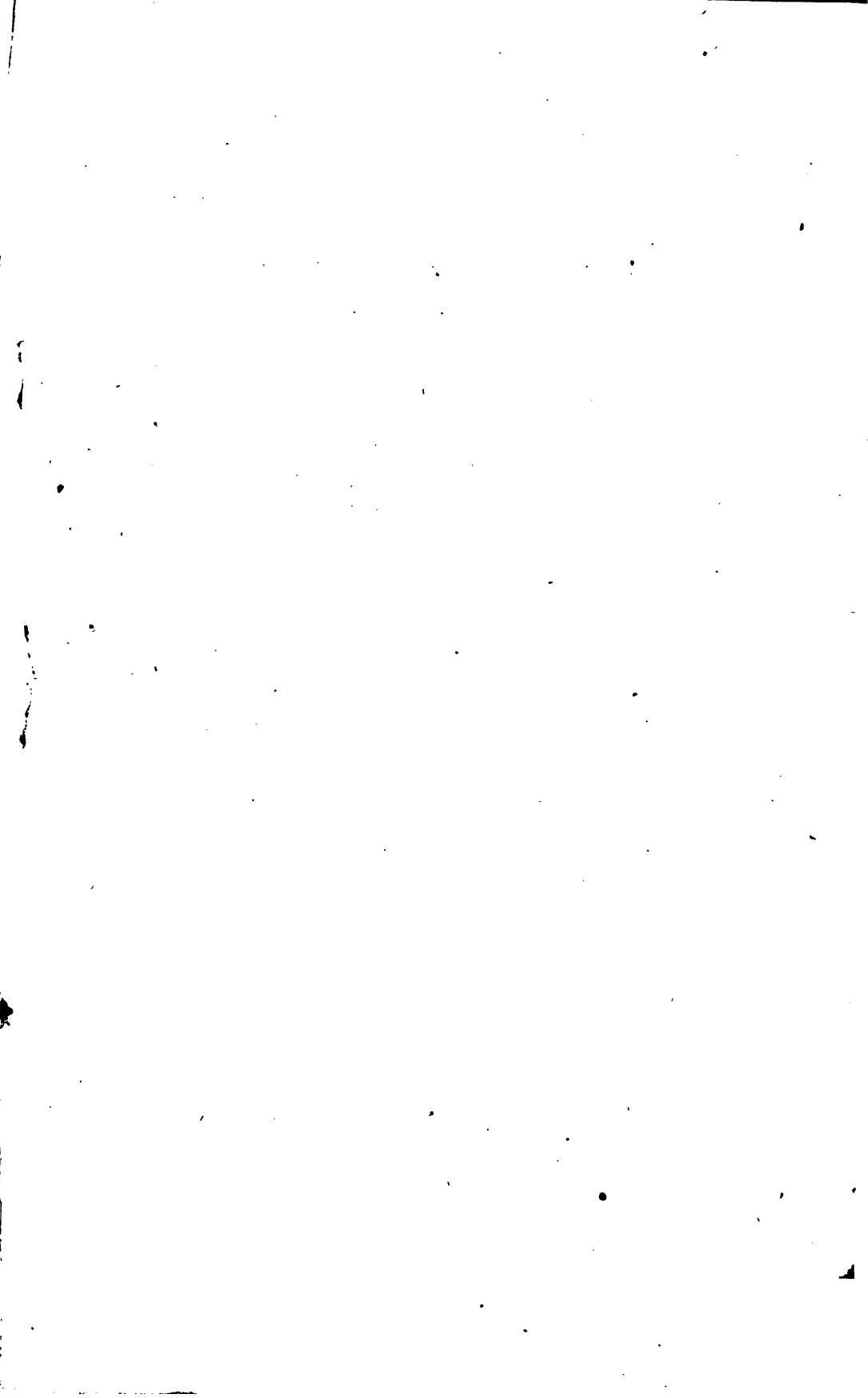
Which has been expended in the payment of Teachers' Salaries.















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New York (state) - Superintendent of
common schools. 111075
Annual report, 1847

DATE

NAME

DATE

1847
1848
1849

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